FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S., USSR HOLD ARMS LIMITATION TALKS IN GENEVA

INF Session

LD021616 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 2 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe was held here today.

START Session

LD021534 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 2 TASS — A plenary meeting of the USSR and the USA delegations at the negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic arms took place here today.

MBFR DELIBERATIONS IN VIENNA REPORTED

FRG, USSR Delegates

LD302008 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] FRG representative Voss spoke at a plenary session of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. He misrepresented the position of the socialist countries and tried to make them responsible for the talks being dragged out.

In reply leader of the Soviet delegation Mikhaylov pointed out that the main cause of the absence of real progress in Vienna is the West's position, which does not want to achieve a really just agreement based on the principle of the sides' equal security. At all stages of the talks the NATO countries have been trying to impose solutions that would give them a unilateral military advantage to the detriment of the security of the socialist atates.

Polish Delegate

PM021159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 5

[Correspondent B. Orekhov report: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 28 Oct -- A routine plenary session was held here today within the framework of the latest, 28th round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. It was addressed by Polish representative S. Przygodski.

He noted that the Western draft treaty ignores the key problems at the talks, contradicts the fundamental principle of equality and identical security of the sides and cannot act as a basis for agreement. Whereas the socialist countries' draft provides for equal commitments by the sides to reduce armed forces and armaments, the Western draft lays claim to asymmetrical commitments in favor of NATO, to the detriment of the Warsaw Pact states' security.

Despite complexity of the situation at the Vienna talks, the communique of the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee notes that the possibility of progress exists. Here good guidelines are offered by the draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries, and they expect a constructive approach from the West, the Polish diplomat said.

NUCLEAR ARMS RACE SPOILING SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD022004 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 2 Nov 82

["What Spoils Soviet-American Relations?" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- "Today the nuclear arms race spoils Soviet-American relations more than anything else," Academician Georgiy Arbatov writes in the November 3 issue of the LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZET]. He points out that "the Soviet Union has no territorial claims on the U.S. We do not lay any claim to any American resources. The Soviet Union sees no reason for contention and conflicts between our two countries either in the present-day U.S. Constitution, the state structure of the USA, its criminal code or emigration laws."

"Since 1945, however, we have had growing in this country concern and suspicion, to say the least, over the fact that the United States is building up a huge nuclear arsenal aimed against the USSR.

"The academician points out. "As a result, we had to take measures in response (and I allow that they might have been disliked by the Americans). Lately the United States has begun to build up its nuclear arsenal at an ever higher rate. Naturally, this breeds fresh suspicions here and can again prompt measures in response."

"Where there are too many weapons, feverish attempts are being made to devise new ways of using the surplus," Georgiy Arbatov stresses. "As regards nuclear weapons, this means a search for a possibility to win 'victories' in nuclear war or to 'limit' it, thus making it secure to oneself. These are illusions, of course, but they are very dangerous.

"The new round of the nuclear arms race which has just started, however, is adding to the threat of catastrophe not only because it multiplies the number of warheads. There is an even more formidable development, namely, qualitative improvements. New weapons systems which will fuel fresh fears of the possibilities of the first disarming strike are about to arrive, and international stability will thus be further impaired.

There also are about to appear new weapons which will be very difficult if at all possible to control either by national technology or by any other facilities. If international control collapses, however, the entire diplomatic process of talks and agreements on arms limitations is bound to collapse and, of course, suspicions, fears and uncertainty will further grow," the article says.

FRENCH STANCE ON NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION VIEWED

LD292330 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Eduard Darsinyev commentary]

[Text] Has France embarked on manufacturing the neutron weapon or not? The international press once more is losing itself in conjecture about this subject. Official circles in France have repeatedly denied reports about work on the neutron bomb. But in the end it had to be admitted that the president of the republic gave the go-ahead to begin the appropriate research in 1976. Everything leads one to believe that the new French administration is acting in a spirit of continuity, although in the past the leaders of the Socialist Party on several occasions spoke out against the production of the neutron weapon but on coming into office appear to have adopted another viewpoint.

The decision has not yet been taken, President Francois Mitterrand said only recently, but I do not exclude the possibility of such an order being given. So, France looks ready to want to provide itself with a new weapon of mass extermination by intense radiation. What are the consequences of such a decision for the security of France and Europe? It is well known that the decisions of the American Administration to mass produce the neutron weapon continues to evoke strong protests throughout the world, including in the United States and France. In Paris only the most fervent Atlanticists have welcomed the decision by urging the French Government to follow the U.S. example.

If France embarks on producing the neutron weapon it will be the first and only European country to become involved in the dangerous course of embarking on the creation of a comparatively new kind of mass extermination weapon. The international prestige of France will in no way be enhanced. It would be a paradox if the parties of the left who are represented in the government and who have always been opposed to the neutron weapon and who had announced that they would implement a policy of peace and disarmament were then to assume that responsiblity.

The leaders of the Socialist Party seem to want to go back on their pleas for nuclear disarmament and the banning of neutron weapons but one can ask if the attitude of French public opinion over this question, with the electorate having voted for the Socialists by believing their election promises, has not also changed. It is absolutely clear that creating the neutron weapon would give a fresh impetus to the arms race by giving it a new and more dangerous character. The appearance of this weapon in Europe would entirely fit in with the interests of the NATO circles who look on the continent as a limited nuclear battlefield.

It would also be in accord with the views of NATO's militaristic circles aiming for a break in military parity in their favor and for military supremacy. In the final analysis the neutron weapon means a sharp rise in the danger of nuclear conflict and a threat to peace and security in the heart of Europe, which is literally bursting at the seams with armaments. In addition, the creation of the neutron weapon in France, as was admitted recently by Defence Minister Charles Hernu, would lead to a substantial shift in France's military strategy. It would signify France's integration into the Atlantic system and the adoption of the Atlantic strategy of forward battles.

Such a change would be much to the liking of the militarist circles of the United States and NATO for it would mean right away the abandonment by France of its independent policy. For Washington it is also an opportunity to subject the French Army, including its nuclear force, to Atlantic command, namely American command. This would also allow the FRG to have access to nuclear arms. Such a hope has been expressed by certain FRG circles following the recent meeting between President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl. But is such a prospect in the interests of peace and the security of France and the other European countries?

Their interests are indivisible. No new Maginot Line, be it a neutron line, could guarantee the security of France and of Europe. This task only needs a reduction in the confrontation level in Europe halting the arms race, nuclear and otherwise, as well as the total ban on the manufacture and testing of the neutron weapon.

TASS: ROSTOW ADVOCATES 'UNBRIDLED' ARMS BUILDUP

LD290014 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Eugene Rostow has always ranked prominently among ten most zealous advocates of the concept of U.S. victory in a nuclear war. The members of that close-knit group, sometimes referred to in the West as a "doomsday lobby" proclaim that the United States should not only win a nuclear war, but also start one.

After the Reagan administration had come to power in the United States all of those people assumed high posts, ironically, in this or that way connected with arms control problems.

Richard Pipes, for one, who used to say that Russia should alter its system or face war became a disarmament adviser for the U.S. National Security Council. Colin Gray who published an article stating that it was possible to win a nuclear war now works as an expert for the U.S. State Department. Paul Nitze who has for three decades been trying to prove the possibility of U.S. victory in a nuclear war heads the U.S. delegation to the talks on nuclear armaments in Europe.

However, by far the highest administration job to go to a member of the "doomsday lobby" went to Eugene Rostow who to this very day weeps over the lost U.S. nuclear monopoly and says the U.S. nuclear umbrella should become as effective as it was way back in 1945.

In the past few weeks Eugene Rostow had a number of articles published in the Western press and gave it a series of interviews, making deliberately false statements about the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. However, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency broke his own record of cynicism and hypocrisy in his speech at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 27.

A member of the administration which openly proclaims the concept of the first nuclear strike said that the Soviet Union's pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons was of no significance at all, since the Soviet Union allegedly reserved the right to be the first to use conventional weapons.

Playing a simpleton, Eugene Rostow pretends that he has never heard of the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries in 1979. At that time they suggested that all the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should sign a treaty renouncing the first use of both nuclear and conventional armaments against one another. Recently the Soviet Union reaffirmed this proposal. As is known the United States off-handedly rejected this initiative of socialist countries.

Advocating Washington's policy of an unbridled buildup of nuclear arsenals, grossly distorting the essence of the historic Soviet decision to renounce unilaterally the first use of nuclear weapons, Eugene Rostow has proved once again that in this ill-fitting role of the director of an agency called upon to deal with arms control problems, he remains loyal to the principles of the notorious "nuclear doomsday lobby".

PEREZ DE CUELLAR COMMENTS ON PEACE INITIATIVES

LD011326 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has stated in an interview with the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) that the USSR's solemn pledge not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons is the "most important" initiative the Soviet Union put forward lately in the field of disarmament, and first of all in the the field of curbing the nuclear arms race. He points out in the interview published in the journal's November issue that if all states possessing nuclear weapons assumed similar obligations and, besides, firmly adhered to them, that could have become a really considerable step towards a ban on a use of nuclear weapons.

The U.N. secretary general pointed out that the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament adopted, in particular, a decision to launch a world campaign for disarmament in order to focus the attention of the public on the need to continue the search for ways and means to attain the ultimate goal -- disarmament.

Without the people's support and without their persistence the United Nation's struggle for disarmament would not stand any chances for success. A world campaign for disarmament will help the UNO to lay the necessary foundation in this respect.

Perez de Cuellar went on to emphasize that he regards as important the proposals repeated by Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, at the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, to the effect that the two sides freeze strategic armaments quantitatively, and as far as possible limit the modernization of such armaments. The Soviet foreign minister pointed out that termination of the production of fissionable materials necessary for the production of nuclear weapons could become one of the first steps in nuclear disarmament. Such a step, particularly in combination with an all-embracing ban on tests, could become decisive in a series of efforts aimed at ending the arms race. The proposal to ban chemical weapons became another constructive initiative put forward by the Soviet Union.

The U.N. secretary general pointed out that what all people need, and of course immediately, is an improvement of the climate which has taken shape in the international arena now.

UN ENVOY CITED ON NONUSE OF FORCE TREATY

PM21633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 5

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, A. Tolkunov report: "A Topical Problem"]

[Text] New York, 30 Oct -- The Sixth Committee (legal) of the UN General Assembly has begun examining a report by the special committee for strengthening the effectiveness of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations.

As Soviet representative V.F. Petrovskiy stated, militarist circles not only threaten to use force increasingly frequently, but actually use it to subjugate other states and peoples to their own domination. In these conditions particular topicality is attached to the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, for which the Soviet Union submitted a draft back in 1976. The signing of the treaty would be an important measure aimed at averting nuclear war, and indeed any war.

The idea of concluding a treaty, the Soviet delegate noted, has received the approval of the vast majority of UN member states. The 37th session is called upon to play a constructive role in ensuring its speediest implementation and to adopt an authoritative decision on this score.

PRAVDA VIEWS BREZHNEV SPEECH, EUROPE'S PROBLEMS

PM021223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 4

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] The Banner of Peace

Each time the next Great October holiday approaches, the days preceding it stand out from the ordinary. In the fraternal states socialist competition in honor of the coming event is in full swing. Dozens of countries are holding friendship months and weeks, exhibitions and many other events marked by warmth of respect, unquenchable interest and kind feelings toward the land of the soviets.

The Soviet Union today is the biggest socialist state and is watched by the whole world. "This gives our foreign policy particular meaning and significance. The 26th CPSU Congress outlined an extensive program for the struggle for peace. It accords with the spirit of Lenin's precepts and merits universal recognition," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the conference of military leaders in the Kremlin on 27 October.

As international response shows, this speech made a strong impression on the world public and on political circles in foreign countries. Its analysis of the international situation and the evaluations and tenets it formulates in the sphere of foreign, domestic and defense policy provide plenty of food for thought about urgent tasks in the struggle for peace.

The principled evaluations of the U.S. Administration's policy and actions go straight to the point. Evidently that is why people got so excited in Washington, where Defense Secretary C. Weinberger was immediately launched onto the political stage. But this figure, who has the reputation of a "superhawk," could find no solid arguments at all to justify the irresponsible, militarist U.S. course, which threatens mankind with nuclear catastrophe. He resorted to hackneyed anti-Soviet fabrications and did not even shrink from an outright falsification, asserting, contrary to generally known facts, that the USSR has "publicly declared" its desire to "acquire military superiority." Vain attempts: Lies, including lies a la Weinberger, are short-lived.

In general, Washington's attacks and actions against the world of socialism are futile. Fraternal Poland gives a fitting rebuff to the "crusaders" across the ocean. As W. Jaruzelski noted in his concluding speech at the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum, the United States and the forces of reaction in certain Western countries are reacting with particular fury to the fact that such a prize as the fall of the socialist Polish state slipped from their grasp at the last moment, that their calculations came to nothing and that they were unable to turn Poland into a "Trojan horse." The wheel of history cannot be reversed. What is left except sanctions? There is also gutter propaganda.

Speaking of the new anti-Polish discriminatory measures in the sphere of trade adopted by the U.S. President, the Polish leader stressed that Poland will not allow itself to be confined to a reservation like the Indians. It will always be open to the world. But in the situation which has arisen it will restrict American activeness on Poland's territory. These will be our own restrictions, imposed by the sovereign Polish state, W. Jaruzelski said, expressing confidence that in the long run imperialism will be unable to maintain the blockade of Poland. Indicating the need to tirelessly remember to safeguard the country's security and guarantee the border along the Oder and Neisse, he said: Participation in the community of socialist states and the defensive Warsaw Pact gives us the sense of security that is so invaluable in a period when we must struggle against tremendous domestic difficulties.

In the near future we will celebrate the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution. It will soon be the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Our party and Polish society, W. Jaruzelski stated, are aware of the historical and present value of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Millions of people in the world can see increasingly clearly the two lines which confront each other in world policy. The line of the United States and those who follow it is one of deepening tension, the maximum exacerbation of the situation and the arms race. And the USSR's line is one of detente and the strengthening of international security.

The Soviet Union reaches out to collaborate with all who value peace on earth. The party and the land of Lenin have equal respect for the efforts, contribution and concerns in this direction of any states, big or small. That emerged convincingly once again in the course of the working visit to the Soviet Union by Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus. L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the dinner in honor of the high-ranking guest and the Soviet-Cypriot talks held in Moscow, which took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, have aroused a great international response. Soviet people look with understanding and deep sympathy on the grave trials which have fallen to the Cypriots' lot. A lasting, just settlement of the Cyprus problem is undoubtedly possible. As for the Mediterranean, it can and must become a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

The land of October is full of determination to double and treble its efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and lessen the threat of nuclear war which hangs over mankind. It will not give up this goal, but will continue to step up efforts in this direction and keep the initiative in international affairs. The peace offensive goes on.

Problems, Problems...

October held many surprises for Western Europe. It started with the major domestic political shakeup in the FRG, where the Social Democrats, after 13 years of governmental responsibility, had to yield it to the rightwing conservative Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc. Then in Sweden the Social Democrats, conversely, succeeded in bringing down the bourgeois coalition and forming a cabinet in mid-October. After the September elections in the Netherlands, which gave additional votes and mandates to those opposed to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the country, it proved impossible to form a workable government in that country throughout October. Elections to local government organs confirmed the predominant influence of leftwing forces in Greece -- to the disappointment of circles across the ocean and NATO circles, which were counting on their being weakened. And finally, in Spain, in the elections to the Cortes on 28 October, the Socialists won and can now head the government in Madrid, after a break of half a century.

As time goes on, we shall see how all this is interpreted by the Western press, which is seldom reluctant to discuss a swing "to the right" or "to the left." Certainly, the complex, diverse domestic political processes in a number of West European countries have had some effect on the structure of their mutual ties in recent years. This is prompting the governments to run through the score [prosmatrivat partitury] for mutual relations once again and to seek a coordinated policy and positions on the problems knocking at their door -- problems of the economy, mass unemployment, "transatlantic relations" (by which they mean contradictions with the United States) and detente in Europe. Hence the kaleidoscope of West European consultations, visits and talks.

In the epicenter, so to speak, of these reconnoiterings is the FRG. Paris, London, Rome and other capitals hurried to enter into dialogue with Bonn without waiting for the new Federal Government to settle into the job. Italian-West German talks were held the other day. By the end of this week the British prime minister was on the Rhine for a visit.

The most animated reactions were aroused by the recent Franco-West German summit meeting. Naturally, these two neighboring countries, separated by the Rhine, have things to talk about Paris, for instance, according to the French press, is extremely concerned about the state of trade with the FRG. Its deficit was Fr22.7 billion last year.

But the commentaries placed most emphasis on "Western security," issues. Well, here, too, the European countries have much to discuss. After all, practical preparations are underway to deploy new American medium-range nuclear systems in some of them, above all the FRG. This is fraught with a sharp increase in the danger of war on our continent, causing serious concern to the peoples and to sober-minded statesmen. Even some supporters of the "upgrading" plan are changing their minds. That is what Dutch Prime Minister A. van Agt did the other day when he stated that there is no room for American cruise missiles in his country.

But in Bonn the discussion took another turn. The new government was above all seeking French support for its stance of consent to the fatal U.S. and NATO plan.

The nuclear theme unexpectedly gained one more aspect. It emerged that France is prepared to share with West Germany "some information about the development of its own independent nuclear forces" (WASHINGTON POST). The West German press, as if thinking up the old dream of the Bundeswehr generals, started saying that "there can be no objection to some involvement by Bonn in French nuclear planning" (FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU). Intentionally or otherwise, Federal Chancellor H. Kohl added to this ballyhoo: In a number of statements he stressed the fact that "questions of security policy hold a particularly large place in the talks" and that "for the first time in 19 years" the appropriate instruments of the Paris treaty were utilized.

In this connection L'HUMANITE drew attention to the "alarming commentaries by the FRG press," which hail the meeting between the French and FRG leaders as a "new era" in bilateral relations opening up on the basis of the military decisions adopted. Recalling the French president's statement that there is no question "either of handing over French nuclear technology to the FRG, or of the FRG's joining in France's nuclear strategy," L'HUMANITE indicates the "extremely dangerous nature of giving the FRG even indirect access to nuclear weapons and nuclear strategy, the more so as Bonn as the most powerful armed forces of any West European country." Indeed: Any vagueness in such a delicate sphere cannot fail to inspire uneasy questions.

Despite U.S. pressure, European countries in general retain their interest in detente and are often unafraid to speak of it openly. Whatever change takes place on the domestic political scene, antiwar sentiments continue to grow in all the West European countries.

Detente has plowed a deep furrow in the awareness of public forces and peoples on our continent. Many governments, parties and organizations in European countries are now advocating successful completion of the Madrid meeting, which resumes on 9 November and which must be marked above all by an agreement on convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. "Europeans," Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes, "want to save this meeting, and with it the detente policy, which the Reagan administration hardly cares about. The failure of this plan could seriously shake confidence in the American style of holding talks among European states. The Helsinki Final Act is a key document for regulating West-East relations. It opens up long-term prospects for strengthening peace in Europe." That is what the peoples of the continent want, since for them Europe is their common home.

A Deep Wound

Weapons were heard again on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands the other day. A regiment of the British Royal Fusiliers advanced under cover of real machinegun fire toward a height where real mines and rockets were exploding.

It was all just like a war, and British Defense Secretary J. Nott, visiting the islands in the South Atlantic, repeated with satisfaction that the sacrifices of the senseless adventure were not in vain and Britain, by restoring colonial status in the Falklands, had acquired a "splendid training ground for the troops."

No, despite straitened financial and economic circumstances, the British Government does not begrudge money for its "Falklands fortress." On these islands, which have a population of 1,800, there are about 4,000 British servicemen and a group of Phantom planes. A large British squadron headed by the sophisticated aircraft carrier Illustrious plies the waters around the archipelago.

Clearly, to inspect the colonial troops was not the main aim of the journey to the ends of the earth by a leading member of the London cabinet. It is given political color by the fact that J. Nott arrived in Port Stanley a few days before the start of the discussion of the question of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands at the UN General Assembly session. Twenty Latin American states have submitted to the session a draft resolution recommending the resumption of Anglo-Argentine talks "with a view to the speediest discovery of a peaceful solution to the dispute over the sovereignty" of the islands. This stance, by all appearances, meets with wide understanding in the assembly. And at the same moment J. Nott is declaring from the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands that Britain is prepared to defend its military outpost there "at any cost." If so, we can hardly count on London's readiness to sit at the conference table to discuss the destiny of a remnant of the colonial era and the future of this disputed territory.

A stance in the imperial spirit, as you see. Once again the gauntlet is arrogantly flung before Latin America and the world community. This stance can only deepen the unhealed wound inflicted by British imperialism with the direct support of its mightiest North American patron not only on Argentina but on the whole of Latin America.

According to the Brazilian newspapers the situation on the continent is still "poisoned by the Malvinas crisis." This week reports emerged that R. Reagan is planning a new tour of a number of South American countries to try to quell the persistent waves of indignation over the American stance on the Anglo-Argentine conflict. But this stance itself is not changing. As Secretary of State G. Shultz stated the other day, he considers it "extremely important that the United States came out in support of the principles Britain was fighting for."

But what was Britain "fighting" for, if not the "principles" of colonialism? Yet as the Latin American countries rightly declare in their resolution, "the preservation of colonialism is incompatible with the UN ideal of universal peace."

The peoples are rising up increasingly resolutely against imperialism's aggressive policy. The USSR's consistent struggle for the cause of peace gives them confidence in the future. The CPSU Central Committee October slogan echoes in the hearts of millions:

Long live the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy!

ANALYSTS SCORE NATO CHIEFS' 'PEACE' STATEMENTS

Goncharov Commentary

LD291738 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 29 Oct 82

["NATO's Second Speciality" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

What is going on in NATO? Will this military bloc collapse, or, at least, will it not become a kind of a Red Cross or a world Biblical society through a sudden spiritual regeneration or a volte-face in the outlook and the moral-political orientation of its leaders?

All these and related questions can arise if one takes seriously the utterances of the bloc leaders, which followed one after another in recent days. And in fact, on October 26, the NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, American General Bernard Rogers, posed as a "pacifist" at a press conference in Hamburg. He stated in so many words that he, General Rogers, wishes the same thing as the pacifists, i.e., the participants in the anti-war movement which is daily gathering momentum in Europe.

And the NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, on October 29, speaking at the Brussels headquarters of that military organization, outdid, one may well say, his colleague. He said that NATO is the most powerful and successful movement for peace of all those that have ever existed in history. These words by Luns made quite a headline for news agencies and newspapers reports in the West.

What can one make out of this sudden peaceableness on the part of the NATO leadership? What Rogers and Luns really have on their minds is easy to explain by adducing concrete facts. "Pacifist" Rogers, having stated that the sole path to peace lies through negotiations on arms limitations and arms control, hastened to add that the Western side must, however, have a "trump-card" at those negotiations, for instance, production of a new type of chemical weapons!

And what about Luns? While the NATO supreme commander, "to strengthen peace", recommended to step up production of chemical weapons in the West, the bloc's secretary general advocated the need for a nuclear arms race, underscoring in the process the need to "stem the tide" of public sentiment running against nuclear weapons.

That's, as they say, where the shoe pinches. The "peacebuilders", from NATO intend "to safeguard peace" in Europe through stockpiling further on the continent chemical weapons (U.S. binary gases, to be specific), and nuclear weapons (namely, new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles). Well, this is one way to assure both peace and tranquility in Europe, only of the kind that are ordinarily associated with a cemetery.

It is quite evident that NATO leaders' statements about peace aim at disorienting and reducing to naught the powerful anti-war movement that has now spread to all the segments of society in the European countries, to camouflage with peace phraseology new and increasingly dangerous plans to build up weapons and to increase the arsenals of weapons of mass annihilation. With these aims in mind, preparing a nuclear and chemical warfare, the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc are stepping up a psychological warfare, spinning faster and faster the fly-wheels of both the military and the propaganda machines of NATO. It is this second trend in NATO's activity that is beginning to receive increasing emphasis. And it is in this light that one has to evaluate statements by NATO leaders, made one after another.

Balebanov Commentary

LD312218 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Brussels October 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

We will do a bad service to the cause of peace if we do not deploy (in Western Europe new American nuclear) missiles, said NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns. He made this statement speaking in an interview with the West German news agency DPA, which was published here today. Luns used the interview to exert pressure once again on the leaders of Belgium and Netherlands to make them agree sooner to the deployment of cruise missiles in their countries.

As is known, the governments of the two NATO countries were forced, under public pressure, to impose a moratorium on the decision to deploy missiles until the results of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons in Europe became known.

These statements by Luns are fresh proof of the aggressive character of the NATO military-political bloc and of its leaders, who strive to whip up the arms race, build up international tensions and East-West confrontation. They have also shown that the recently more frequent statements by the Atlantic leaders on peace are nothing else but empty demagogy, propaganda bluffing aimed at misleading and bringing down the powerful wave of the anti-war movement, which is gaining momentum both in the USA and Western Europe.

To "ensure peace" NATO's military political leaders, including Joseph Luns and NATO Allied Commander in Europe General Bernard Rogers, propose a sharp increase not only in nuclear but also in non-nuclear weapons, advocate the production of chemical types of weapons. It is an open secret that the build-up of arms race is fraught only with one thing -- the threat of outbreak of a nuclear war, which can bury the whole of Europe under ashes and ruins, and turn it into a real cemetary.

This is precisely the sort of "peace" Mr Luns is seeking.

KORNILOV CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET VIEWS ON CSCE

LD301734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] According to REUTER, consultations are under way in Brussels among high-ranking representatives of a number of NATO countries on the eve of the meeting of representatives of the CSCE's 35 participating states, which is scheduled to open in Madrid on 9 November. Here is a commentary on the latest news. Its author is Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer:

Preparations for the Madrid meeting are in full swing in the West and East alike. The Soviet Union -- and this is its position in principle, not of expediency -- is deeply convinced of the exceptional importance for the cause of peace in Europe — and not just in Europe — of the all-European process initiated in Helsinki. Proceeding from this our country, our friends and allies resolutely favor the speediest conclusion of the Madrid forum with the adoption of a meaningful and balanced final document that would reaffirm the participating states' firm obligation to observe and fulfill all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Those circles in the United States that bank on intensifying the military confrontation in Europe and turning our continent into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage construct their strategy on other, diametrically different, calculations.

Do not the United States' incessant attempts to crudely interfere in the affairs of sovereign states, socialist Poland above all, contradict the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki accords? Do not Washington's attempts to use pressure and blackmail to destroy or, at the very least, make as difficult as possible the normal and mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between states of the East and those of the West contradict these accords?

Speaking in Moscow a few days ago, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out that some people wish to use the meeting to block detente and continue attempts at interfering in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples. This is a position guided by considerations of expediency, a short-sighted position. It would do no harm for every participant in the meeting to ponder for a while on how much nonresistance to this kind of action corresponds with his national interests. As for the socialist countries — and this has been emphasised with all determination at the recent Moscow session of the Warsaw Treaty Member States' Foreign Ministers' Committee -- they are absolutely resolved to do everything possible to make the Madrid forum a tangible and fruitful stage along the path of consolidating peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in our common home, the name of which is Europe.

CIA INFILTRATION OF PEACE MOVEMENT CLAIMED

PM291551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "National Assembly"]

[Text] Rome, 25 Oct (TASS) -- Italy's withdrawal from NATO and the removal of all American and NATO bases from the country's territory were demanded by the participants in a national assembly of Italy's peace champions which has just ended. The assembly's agenda included questions of stepping up the struggle for peace and against the nuclear arms race and coordinating the activity of the various peace organizations and movements in the West European countries.

The assembly participants drew special attention to the need to resolutely suppress the actions of imperialist circles, which are seeking at all costs to prevent the growth of the antiwar movement on the European Continent. They reported that CIA agents in a number of West European countries, Italy included, have been given the special mission of infiltrating peace organizations. The agents are supposed to step up their "work" in these organizations in order to split the movement of peace-loving forces in Europe.

The assembly also paid great attention to question of respect for the peoples' right to freedom and independence and the struggle against Zionism. Its participants unanimously stated their full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

WESTERN FOREIGN BROADCASTS USED FOR SUBVERSION

PM011303 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Unattributed reply to question from reader Yu. Morozov, Moscow, under the rubric "Question and Answer"]

[Text] [Question] Why are we so sensitive about broadcasts by a number of Western radio stations? After all, the West does not accuse Radio Moscow of "subversion."

[Answer] We must first of all remember the main idea of international radio broadcasting. It was first formulated in the prewar period. At that time the airwaves had only just begun to be filled with broadcasts in different languages but nevertheless it was already clear that radio could be used not only to promote peace and trust but to spread the poison of antagonism between countries and peoples around the world. To prevent this happening, representatives of 37 states, including the USSR, signed a convention under which international radio broadcasting is to be carried out without detriment to international harmony and in order to improve understanding among peoples.

In our time this principle was developed in the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference. It clearly states that the mass media (of which radio broadcasting channels are a part) must help peoples to gain a better knowledge and understanding of one another. Here the states which took part in the conference agreed to refrain from any interference in internal affairs within the purview of another participating state.

Let us take a look at how these principles are being implemented in practice. When presenting foreign listeners with detailed and comprehensive information about events in our country and about its achievements and problems and acquainting people with our spiritual and cultural life or with the Soviet public's viewpoint on international problems of one sort or another, Radio Moscow does so in complete conformity with both the spirit and the letter of these principles. Radio Moscow broadcasts contain neither malicious disinformation, bellicose appeals nor inflammatory attacks on other peoples. This is why nobody accuses our country of "radio subversion".

Subversion begins when international norms and rules generally accepted are deliverately flouted and violated.

This is exemplified by the activities of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which were set up by the CIA. Their sole aim is to bring the socialist countries back into the capitalist fold. Of course, not all Western radio stations are branches of the CIA. But both the BBC and Deutsche Welle, as well as other Western stations, often serve as instruments for psychological warfare against the Soviet Union.

MATERIAL ON GAS PIPELINE CONTROVERSY, PROGRESS

U.S. Pressure on Allies

LD201546 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 20 Oct 82

["The USA, Trying To Take Revenge" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- The USA is trying to take revenge for its previous setback. That is how the Soviet weekly ECONOMIC GAZETTE (EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA) explains the economic pressure brought to bear by the USA on certain West European countries and the attempts made by the Reagan administration to make them stay out of the gas-pipes project.

There was a time, not long ago, when the United States had an overwhelming economic superiority over all the other capitalist countries combined, the weekly says today. But in 1980's, for instance, the overall gross national product of the EEC countries exceeded the American GNP by 3.9 percent and their exports by 205 per cent. Foreign trade has become today the main battlefield.

As a result of U.S. policy, West European countries experience great difficulties in the textile markets. The expansion of American monopolies, which could not be held back by West European companies, has led up to a reduction of capacities in West European textile industry, which together with other factors caused the loss of 800,000 jobs.

Steel trade has become today a topical field. As a result of U.S. protectionist measures, West European steel exports to the American market fell off from 7.4 million tons in 1978 to 3.9 million in 1980.

Writing of the U.S. attitude to the gas-pipes project, the weekly goes on: "Washington alleges that this project harbours a threat to Western 'security'. In fact such cooperation is mutually beneficial and helps further diversify foreign markets and meet the import requirements of the EEC while lessening its dependence on American monopolies."

The attempts of the American Administration to make West European countries accept its services in the energy field (coal exports from the USA) instead of developing relations with the Soviet Union were not supported in the EEC and revealed the actual reasons behind the United States' obstructionist position, the ECONOMIC GAZETTE stressed.

U.S. Policy Change

LD290942 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 29 Oct 82

["A Harness for the Partners" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- "Many West Europeans realize that 'collaboration', which is forced on them from the overseas, may prove to be some 'harness' in which the Washington administration would like to keep its allies," Vasiliy Drobkov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the session of foreign ministers of the EEC member-countries, which was held in Luxembourg the other day. The session devoted special attention to the development of relations between the "Ten" and the USA, which according to the London newspaper SUNDAY TIMES, have slipped down to "a unprecedented low level."

"The causes, which brought about this situation, are well known," the commentary says. "Washington's absurd claims to be the leader of the world, its high-handed attempts at forcing its will on its partners and allies even to the detriment of the latter's interests, which found their most vivid manifestation in the striving of the Reagan administration to foil, whatever the price, the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, have inflicted unprecedented damage on the transatlantic relations, as Western observers themselves note."

"It looks like they in Washington have realized the failure of the 'sanctions' and are looking for a possibility, as the Paris newspaper LE MONDE writes, to 'save the face' and give up the policy, which proved to be a fiasco," V. Drobkov points out. They even declare that they are ready to set up a certain body for consultations with the allies to avoid new scandals.

As has become known from the circles close to the ministerial meeting in Luxembourg, the West Europeans treat positively in principle the readiness of the USA for consultations. But many observers express the apprehension here that these consultations can turn in fact into Washington's instrument for forcing its will on them. Such intentions of the USA are borne out by the reports in the local press that in return for lifting the 'sanctions' in connection with the gas pipeline construction Washington demands from its allies that they toughen the whole of their economic policy towards the socialist countries." [quotation marks as received]

CPSU Conference

PM010943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference with the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, party obkoms and party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations taking part in the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline has been held at the Central Committee. The conference examined progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instruction regarding measures to ensure the construction of the gas pipeline.

The conference was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Mention was made of the great political activeness and labor enthusiasm of the working people constructing the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline, which have been prompted by the patriotic initiatives of a number of leading machine building and gas industry collectives and construction organizations, which have adopted pledges on the faster construction of the gas pipeline and the manufacture of equipment for it in response to the U.S. Administration's discriminatory measures. The construction of the gas pipeline is running ahead of schedule. The highest indicators in work have been achieved by the construction worker collectives headed by V.Ya. Belyayeva, A.K. Buyankin and A.F. Pinyevskiy, which considerably overfulfill the output norms.

The conference discussed the tasks of party, soviet and economic organs in the coming period of the construction of the gas pipeline and outlined measures to further strengthen design, planning and construction work, to equip the construction project with the necessary industrial hardware and materials, to improve the efficiency with which machines and machinery are utilized and to improve labor organizations. The machine-building enterprises must swiftly manufacture and deliver ahead of schedule a large quantity of highly productive gas pumping units and other equipment for compressor stations.

Special attention was paid to the need to improve the quality of construction and installation work, to commission production and social and consumer service facilities as a package, to create for working people the necessary conditions for highly productive labor and leisure, to develop socialist competition on the "worker relay" principle and to disseminate leading experience of work.

The following took part in the conference: V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; A.A. Titarenko, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; the secretaries of a number of party kraykoms and obkoms; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and USSR People's Control Committee; and leading personnel of the USSR Gosplan, Gossnab and Gosstroy and certain other central departments.

Progress Statistics

LD300650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Summary] The pace of work on the route of the export gas pipeline grows with every day. Not long ago the builders could not begin the main section of the pipeline, from Urengoy to the Urals. The unfrozen marshes hindered work. With the onset of cold weather the work has begun on all the gigantic construction sites, stretching for 4,500 km from the polar regions of western Siberia to the Carpathians. The daily rate of progress has reached 25 km.

Proof that work on the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline is ahead of schedule is shown by the following figures. Already 2,500 km of pipe have been welded into lengths. More than 1,350 km have been laid on the route; and all this has been done since the beginning of the year -- in 10 months.

U.S. AGGRESSION KEYED TO QUEST FOR RESOURCES

PM011331 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Will the 'Crusaders' Get Far?"]

[Text] Civilians guilty only of being born on its land are continuing to be killed in Lebanon. Now you cannot ascertain immediately who is doing the killing, Israeli soldiers with U.S. weapons placed in their hands or fascist Lebanese with Israeli and, ultimately, U.S. incitement. It is tragic that there is no end to the violence and death. Perhaps it is even more tragic that these are planned killings initiated as a means for a Near East "settlement" in a certain manner by the Camp David decisions. Even when they were adopted it was clear that each of the three sides in the compact was perhaps pursuing its own goal, but taken together, merged together, these goals oriented the Near East toward becoming the arena not of 7-year or 30-year but 100-year wars.

Why did Washington need this orientation toward this endless military confrontation? The creators of the Camp David process and today's Washington leaders to all appearances considered and continue to consider this path the most effective for safeguarding U.S. "interests" in this region. These "interests" are focused on the abundant oil here. If you discard everything of secondary importance, the gist of the matter in its pure form is that human blood is being deliberately and consciously shed so that oil can flow reliably and uninterruptedly to the United States and the other Western countries.

In the Near East this has been exposed and indeed the explosive situation here has itself been the focus of universal attention. But the grim formula -- the quantity of oil or other mineral raw materials is directly dependent on the number of people killed and the dimensions of the carnage -- can also be applied to other regions and continents.

Specialists have discovered an obvious conincidence between zones where natural resources, primarily energy carriers, are concentrated and hotbeds of tension and international conflicts created or deliberately fueled by imperialist circles, primarily the United States. The U.S. war machine destroyed millions of inhabitants of Indochina not simply to "contain communism," but also to "safeguard" sources of raw material in Southeast Asia. International imperialism is stifling the freedom of the peoples of southern Africa and committing acts of aggression against the independent states of this region primarily because their land is rich in the most diverse minerals. The people of Chile were crucified on a cross built by Washington craftsmen largely because that country is the world's chief copper producer.

That is the key to understanding much that lies behind Washington's present militarist course and its desire to seek military superiority to exercise its diktat in the world. This diktat is desired not just for control but in order, with its aid, to plunder the developing countries in some cases and in others to obtain for a pittance minerals and raw materials in short supply or totally lacking. When plunder does not work and nothing can be obtained for a pittance, as has happened with oil, they are prepared to do anything: kill, go to war, organize the genocide which has just been demonstrated in Lebanon. We repeat: That is the essence, the rest is words and deception.

Well, what about hatred for us, the "crusade" announced by the current U.S. President against the USSR and communism? Hatred does exist and a "crusade" has been announced. But once again this is all primarily because the very existence of the world of socialism and its aid to the peoples of the developing states and its example do not allow, as was the case formerly, the seizure of other people's property, the exercise of tyranny or reprisals against the recalcitrant. The "crusade" is thus a direct threat to the peoples of the developing countries and their right to be masters in their own houses. "Washington would like neither more nor less than to cast back the liberated peoples, revoke the gains they have achieved in a long, hard struggle and reduce to nothing their role in world politics," L.I. Brezhnev said recently at the dinner in honor of the eminent guest from Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

That is the direction in which the "crusaders" have actually set off. They know that they cannot deal with us by military means or economic "sanctions" and that they can only slander us and intimidate ignorant people with the "Soviet threat." But who are we threatening, and with what? After all, we need nothing from anyone; neither oil nor other natural resources. We have almost everything in our country. But those who want to resolve their problems by mass murders lack a great deal.

We understand the dependence of the United States and the other Western countries on the oil and other natural resources and raw material which do not belong to them. Moreover, we are prepared to promote a situation whereby no one would experience any shortage of these resources. But it is time that those who intend to extract minerals with missiles realize that nothing good will come of it, just as there is little good in the fact that the U.S. Armed Forces' consumption of petroleum and petroleum products is now double the annual consumption of liquid fuel by all of Africa which, incidentally, is one of its main producers.

As is well known, the outlook of crusaders has never been distinguished by breadth: a slit in their visors, that's all. It seems the present crusaders can see and understand no more.

'IMPERIALIST' BUILDUP ENDANGERS MEDITERRANEAN

LD022026 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 2 Nov 82

["Peace and Security for Mediterranean" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The disquieting situation in the Mediterranean is now the cause of great concern of the peoples of the region, which includes the territories of more than 20 countries of Europe, Africa and Asia. The Pentagon and NATO strategists assign to the sea of three continents a great role in their adventurist plans of escalating the nuclear-missile race, feverish militaristic preparations, stepped-up imperialist intrigues and foreign interference into internal affairs of independent states. Ships of the American Sixth Fleet with nuclear weapons aboard course there all the time, military exercises and "nuclear games" are staged there. American military bases cover territories of a number of Mediterranean countries like spots of contagious small-pox. Kindling conflicts and aggravating contradictions, imperialists of the United States are turning the region into a seat of tension.

Realization of NATO plans, linked with deployment in Italy and other West European countries of new American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, will make red-hot the very explosive situation in the Mediterranean. All sober-minded people realize full well that the Pentagon generals can easily change the eastern orientation of these missiles to southern orientation, and can use them for nuclear blackmail against Mediterranean countries of Africa, states of the Middle East, which conduct independent policy.

The peoples of the Mediterranean Sea, who firmly stand for peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation, are filled with concern and hopes. Numerous international conferences and meetings, symposiums and forums are dedicated to these noble aims.

The Soviet Union is a Black Sea, and in this sense a Mediterranean power. This is why the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to the development of the situation in that region, dangerous to the cause of peace. Putting into life the Peace Programme, which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the USSR consistently works towards turning the Mediterranean Sea into a stable zone of peace and cooperation. The Warsaw Treaty member-states declared for the exercise of measures in military detente also in the Mediterranean Sea area. The Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe also paid much attention to that question.

The concrete programme, which was put forward by the USSR, indicates a realistic way to relax military tension in the Mediterranean. That programme provides for agreed-upon measures of confidence in the military sphere, reduction of armed forces, non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of Mediterranean non-nuclear countries, withdrawal of ships, carriers of nuclear weapons, from the Mediterranean Sea. Attainment of concrete results on these issues would also be of great significance for the security of Europe as a whole.

The desire to stop the dangerous development of the situation in the Mediterranean was also emphasized at the USSR-Cyprus negotiations, that were held in Moscow a few days ago. Speaking at a reception in the Kremlin in honour of the President of Cyprus, Leonid Brezhnev raised with utmost certainty the following question:

"The question is why things are not proceeding to practical accords on these issues? Will security of any Mediterranean Sea country be affected, if warships with nuclear weapons aboard will not course in the waters of the Mediterranean Sa, or will that affect the national security of the United States, which is located many thousand miles away from that area? Certainly not."

At the very high, competent level, the Soviet leader reaffirmed the USSR's readiness for both bilateral and multilateral negotiations on fundamental questions of peace and security in the area of the Mediterranean. Refusal from the negotiations discloses the forces which pursue the aggressive imperial aims, flouting the vital interests of the peoples of the world, specifically, Mediterranean Sea countries.

The disquieting Mediterranean area should become a reliable zone of peace, security and cooperation.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS IN U.S. MID-TERM VOTE CITED

DC Returns

LD031016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0345 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Nov (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports: The population of the U.S. capital has demonstrated its resolute opposition to the dangerous course of the Reagan administration toward spiralling the arms race and preparing for nuclear war.

According to preliminary results of voting during the midterm elections to Congress and the local organs of authority the voters of the federal District of Columbia, which includes Washington, has voted by an overwhelming majority (68.3 percent to 31.6 percent) in favor of a proposal on a mutual freeze by the United States and the Soviet Union on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and also for the banning of nuclear weapons.

The population of the federal District of Colombia registered a vote of no confidence in the militarist course of official Washington despite the mass-scale propaganda "treatment" of Americans by the administration. Suffice to say that in recent weeks on television and radio in several "discussions" and "colloquia" representatives delegated by the State Department have resorted to open blackmail and pressure on the voters, asserting that support of the proposal on the freeze "will undermine the position" of the United States at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

As a TASS correspondent was told at the headquarters of the "national freeze compaign" organization, the preliminary results show that the voters as a whole have supported the proposal for a freeze.

'Reaganomics' Cited

LD030800 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 3 TASS -- According to the preliminary results of the November 2 off-year congressional and local government elections in the USA Reagan's Republican Party suffered serious losses and will have fewer seats in the newly elected congress and fewer gubernatorial posts. The Republican losses are the greatest in the House of Representatives where they lost 25 seats, according to the forecasts of the ABC television company, and 34 seats according to the estimates of the CBS. The election returns released by 9:20 Moscow time show that the candidates of the Democratic Party had already ensured for themselves in the House of Representatives a majority of votes in 230 districts and were leading in 51 districts while the Republicans got a majority poll in 107 districts and were in the lead in 64 constituencies.

Political observers regard the preliminary election results as a public vote of no-confidence in the anti-people policy of the Reagan administration which has led the country into its worst economic slump in the post-war years. Millions of electors expressed protest against "Reaganomics", a policy of slashing spending on social needs.

One indication of the growing public opposition to the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration is the unprecedented fact that on demand from electors a proposal for freezing nuclear arsenals was put to the vote during the current elections in nine states and fifteen big cities. Preliminary figures show that a majority of electors in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and a number of other states and in the federal District of Columbia voted for nuclear freeze.

Vote-counting is being continued.

Mutual Nuclear Freeze

LD031004 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 3 TASS -- To judge by the first election results, the American electors in the federal District of Columbia, which includes Washington, the states of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota, California, the biggest state of the country, Philadelphia and other cities and districts expressed themselves in favour of a mutual freeze of the nuclear arsenals by the USA and the USSR. The proposal for nuclear freeze was put to the vote in nine states, and a number of cities and districts of the USA at the November 2 off-year elections during which candidates contested all the seats in the House of Representatives, one-third of seats in the Senate, 36 gubernatorial posts and local government bodies.

Thus, in the federal District of Columbia over two-thirds of electors voted for nuclear freeze. In Philadelphia, where vote counting is not yet over, over three-quarters of electors and in New Jersey state 64 per cent of the electorate voted for nuclear freeze.

'No Confidence' Expressed

LD031248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 November (TASS) -- TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes: The results of the midterm congressional and local elections in the United States have turned out to be a vote of no confidence from a broad section of the U.S. voters on 'Reaganomics,' the anti-popular internal policy of the Reagan administration, the policy of economic crisis, of sharp reductions in social expenditure and record spiralling of extravagant military allocations. This has been reflected in the ruling Republican Party's loss of over 20 seats (according to preliminary calculations) in the House of Representatives, in the loss of several key governorships, in the victory of senators and congressmen who have criticized the government's economic policy and in defeat of those candidates who supported it and for whom the President himself campaigned. "The Democrats have been lifted on the crest of a wave of discontent on the part of the voters over the high unemployment and President Reagan's economic program," sums up UPI.

The Republicans have not been helped by record spending on the election campaign (the lion's share of overall spending of over 300 million dollars) nor the President's broad participation in the election campaign, which has been unprecedented for such elections. The elections, according to general opinion in the United States, turned out to be a nationwide referendum on the Reagan administration's economic policy, and millions of Americans have given a firm "no" to it.

This is understandable. The United States is now going through one of the most grave economic periods since the Great Depression of the 1930's, and it is the Reagan administration which bears responsibility for this. Since R. Reagan entered the White House, even the officially registered army of unemployed in the country has increased by 2.5 million, having exceeded the 11 million mark for the first time in the last 42 years. According to trade unions figures, though it is immeasurably higher -- up to 15 million.

In the past year alone more than 23 million have joined the army of America's "deprived people" who are enduring poverty, humiliation and hopelessness. "They say that our country is the country of freedom. The only freedom I can see around me is the freedom to have an unemployment number and to wait for a pittance so as not to die from hunger." This bitter statement made by an American man on the dole to a French television correspondent may be made by millions of Americans now without a job or with the chance of losing it at any time.

At the present time, the real incomes of American working people have decreased to the indicators of approximately 20 years ago. Nonetheless, the Reagan administration, persistently conducting a policy of "guns, not butter," has once again sharply curtailed the social expenditure which was the source of existence for many Americans.

More than 30 million Americans are vegetating in poverty. As a result of the frantic arms race, the federal budget deficits have crossed the threshold of 100 billion dollars annually. Monstrous amounts are being spent on the production of weapons, and it is evident that it is no coincidence that in the referendum, which took place at the voters' request during the election, preliminary data in six states and in the Federal District of Columbia indicate that the majority of voters voted for freezing nuclear arsenals and for halting the arms race.

Will the Reagan administration draw its lesson from the defeat of its policy in the eyes of the broad masses of Americans and will it take into account the will of the voters? Washington is stating so far: "We will keep on as we have been doing to date." But in this case, fresh troubles are awaiting the Reagan administration.

Vybronov Commentary

OW031234 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Commentary by Yuriy Vybronov from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Hello comrades. It is now morning in the United States and the election machinery is just beginning to operate. A third of the Senate, all the members of the House of Representatives as well as governors and members of legislatures in a majority of the country's states are to be elected.

The preelection campaign which ended yesterday proved to be very expensive. The rivalry between the Republicans and the Democrats cost not less than $300 million. Many prominent political figures including President Reagan were involved in verbal skirmishes. But if the Republicans, who hold power, basically limited themselves to promises, their opponents from the Democratic camp were found to have more weighty arguments. Incidentally, the facts of life were on their side and they are as follows:

The current administration's 2 years in power have been marked by an unprecedented rise in military spending and a sharp reduction in spending for social needs. For the first time in more than four decades the army of the unemployed has exceeded 11 million people. Two years of Reaganomics has widened the gap between rich and poor America. All this cannot but affect the results of the current elections. According to analyses and the polls, the Republican Party will lose places in both the House of Representatives and in the Senate. Incidentally, it now has a majority in the Senate, albeit a small one, and the loss of this majority could greatly complicate the activities of the President and his administration.

Nevertheless, it is not the arithmetic distribution which seems to be the important point in the current elections. The United States is to submit its government to a kind of vote of confidence or no confidence. Moreover, the results of the voting may appreciably influence the struggle for the presidential chair in November 1984.

'REALISM' IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS EXAMINED

PM311653 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Eduard Baskakov international review: "For Realism in Relations"]

[Text] Relations were established between the USSR and the United States on 16 November 1933, and this seemingly put an end to one of the most absurd illusions of the then bosses of the capitalist world -- the illusion that international realities can be ignored. However, history sometimes repeats itself. "Reagan's foreign policy is based on illusory ideas about true reality," the well-known U.S. international relations specialist R. Bowie notes in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The clear impression from Ronald Reagan's 18 months or so in the White House is that the 40th president of the United States is bent on going down in history as the destroyer president. The dismantling of detente -- with variable success -- is taking place in virtually all spheres.

There is evidence of a wish to nullify all the positive achievements which were made, not without difficulty, in international relations in the seventies.

Let us start by hearing what M. Shulman, former senior aide in the U.S. State Department and now a professor at New York's Columbia University, has to say. "President Reagan has announced a provocative and bellicose 'crusade' against the USSR," he writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES. "As a result diplomatic contacts between our countries have been severely curtailed, restrictions on the development of economic ties are becoming ever tighter, cultural and scientific exchange has been reduced to a minimum and practically all of the 11 bilateral cooperation programs elaborated a decade ago have been curtailed. The ratification of the SALT II treaty, which took 7 years of intensive negotiations to conclude, has been shelved. Instead, the United States is accelerating the arms race."

This eloquent Reagan administration "service record" could be substantially expanded and developed.

The Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the Helsinki conference is to resume on 9 November. Who can forget the worldwide enthusiasm which greeted the signing of the conferences' Final Act in 1975! The leaders of the 35 states which participated in the forum, including the United States, signed the "peace charter" and solemnly pledged to implement it. But for two years now (!) the U.S. representatives in Madrid have been stubbornly blocking the adoption of the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe which was agreed on in principle a long time ago.

Beneath the babble of U.S. diplomats' speeches about "U.S. advocacy of peace," the Pentagon generals and their colleagues in the military industrial complex are stepping up the fulfillment of the recently adopted 5-year program to build up offensive arms. The intention is to raise the U.S. military budget for 1983 to a new record level of $263 billion, which is a direct increase of 15 percent.

Economic ties between the USSR and the United States find themselves beneath the wheels of the lumbering Washington war chariot. Reagan's irresponsible game of "embargoes" and "sanctions" and his gross violation of international agreements and contracts have meant that in recent years the volume of trade between the two countries has looked meager compared with the real potential. Indeed, according to Armco Steel Corporation experts' estimates, exports by U.S. firms to the USSR (not counting agricultural products) could add up to nearly $15 billion in 1979-1984. This would ensure, incidentally, the creation of approximately 1 million extra jobs in the U.S. labor market. Meanwhile, millions of Americans are vainly seeking work.

Washington officialdom is not only continuing its march along the road of lost opportunities, but it is dragging its NATO allies onto this hopeless path as well. The allies, however, rejected Washington's unprecedented demand for a renunciation of the mutually advantageous "gas-for-pipes" deal.

...Over the last 50 years, Soviet-American relations have been packed with events of incredible diversity. Everyone is free, of course, to remember what he likes. It may be remembered that in 1918 armed U.S. interventionists were trampling the roads of Arkhangelsk and Vladivostok, that in 1946 Harry Truman was brandishing the big stick of cold war, that one day in May 1960 the U.S. Lockheed U-2 spyplane flew over the Soviet Union, hoping in vain that it would get away with it. There are quite different things to remember. For example, the stirring meetings between Soviet and U.S. soldiers, reeking of gunpowder, on the banks of the Elbe in the unforgettable year of 1945; the historic handshake between A. Leonov and T. Stafford in July 1975 when the Soyuz and Apollo spacecraft docked in orbit....

The skeptics are convinced that the Reagan administration, blinded by pathological hatred of socialism, is incapable of soberly reviewing its dangerous policy in line with international realities. "The Reagan administration's global anticommunism will stay," THE NEW YORK TIMES notes.

However, the optimists believe that life itself, that is, the many obvious failures of Washington's anti-Soviet foreign policy course and the influence of international, including U.S., public opinion will force the U.S. ruling circles to move away from the dangerous and fruitless course before the 1984 presidential elections. The U.S. magazine FOREIGN POLICY even maintains that "there are hopeful signs that Ronald Reagan's administration may pursue a more sensible policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union."

Washington officialdom's attacks on the principles and practice of detente are giving rise to increasingly vigorous protests on the part of the U.S. public, not only words, but actions as well.

The mass anger of the U.S. farmers, who had calculated substantial losses as a result of the cessation of exports of U.S. fodder to the USSR, forced Washington to abandon its notorious "grain embargo." An Arakcheyev-style rescript [refers to authoritarian czarist statesman] of the White House halted air services between the Soviet Union and the United States. But a U.S. delegation still managed to get to Moscow, by "changing horses," for the 11th meeting of Soviet and U.S. youth in the summer. The "avenue of peace," planted by the meeting participants in the town of Shelikhov in Irkutsk Oblast, symbolizes the indisputable fact that it is not the idea of a "protracted all-out nuclear war" that attracts young men and women on the other side of the Atlantic. The theme of the discussion during the meeting — lasting peace and cooperation through dialogue and mutual understanding — is something Washington's top officials should have been interested in long ago.

But they have yet to show an interest. In fact, the present Washington leaders are clearly overcome by fear of any dialogue for peace and cooperation. The U.S. foreign policy department refused, for example, to issue visas to a Soviet construction workers' trade union delegation which was about to pay a visit to the United States at the invitation of the Californian construction industry workers' labor union council. You can imagine what the U.S. construction workers had to say about that.

You can also imagine what the U.S. World War II veterans were thinking as they laid wreaths recently on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, at the Kremlin Wall in Moscow. The former soldiers and officers of the 2d U.S. Armored Division -- the same men who had embraced the victorious Soviet troops on the Elbe in spring 1945 -- said in Moscow that they see as their most important task that of struggling to improve Soviet-American relations.

As for the Soviet position, it is well known. Remember the way the 26th CPSU Congress delegates applauded CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev's words: "The USSR wants normal relations with the United States. From the viewpoint of the interests of the peoples of both our countries and of mankind in general it is simply the only sensible option."

The world public rated highly the new Soviet initiatives aimed at the adoption of concrete measures to halt mankind's slide into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. These initiatives are now being discussed at the United Nations by a special political committee. Much will depend on whether or not the United States is prepared to take corresponding steps to reduce the danger of the lethal threat confronting mankind.

SOVIET DELEGATIONS VISIT SOUTH KOREA IN OCT

WA021600 [Editorial Report] Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German on 20 October, page 4, reported that two official Soviet delegations visited Seoul last week. One of the delegations consisted of three representatives of the Soviet press agency TASS, who participated in a conference of the Association of Asian-Pacific Press Correspondents. Heading the other delegation was G. Popov, a director in the USSR Ministry of Culture, who participated in a conference of museum representatives from Asian countries, which also took place in the South Korean capital. According to the newspaper, these meetings were highly significant because "Moscow supports the regime in the northern semi-state and has no diplomatic relations with Seoul." Thus, it is "understandable" that this should immediately give rise to "speculation over the possible motives of the Kremlin".

PRAVDA NOTES PCF LEADER'S VISIT TO DPRK

PM030955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "PCF Delegation in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (TASS) -- A French Communist Party delegation headed by French Communist Party Secretary General G. Marchais has been here on a visit at the invitation of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee. During the visit talks were held between Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, and G. Marchais.

U.S. OKINAWA BASES TO PLAY ROLE IN NUCLEAR WAR

LD300946 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2010 GMT 29 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] American airbases on Okinawa have been included by Washington in a list of especially important installations from which the United States may wage nuclear war. The Pentagon has set up on the Okinawa bases strategic communications centers via which orders will be given to strategic bombers to carry out nuclear strikes.

The Japanese press writes with indignation that the United States has virtually turned Japan into a nuclear hostage. If Washington used nuclear weapons, Japan would immediately become the target of a retaliatory attack, and an arena of thermonuclear war, writes the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA.

RPP ON U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY COOPERATION

LD311738 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Joint American-Japanese air force exercises are scheduled to get underway in region of the Japanese islands soon. Commenting on this, report writer on international affairs Viktor Gradov says:

Joint American-Japanese war games have long since become anything but a sensation for correspondents. In the fall of 1978 they (?charted the) basic guidelines of the military policies of the United States and Japan and that was the starting point of the joint militaristic demonstrations of the two countries. Since then, the air forces of the United States and Japan have polished up on joint actions more than 40 times. A distinctive feature of such war games of late has been the involvement of United States' strategic B-52 bombers, which are known for their capacity to deliver nuclear weapons. In the air force exercises due to get underway in a few days' time, American B-52's will be involved along with the F-4 Phantoms of the Japanese Air Force. They are being transferred from their home base on (?Guam) especially for the purpose.

It is noteworthy that in the preceding war games staged by the two countries a mere 10 days ago to the west of the Japanese island of (?Tsushima) there were B-52's involved too. As the KYODO TSUSHIN report said, the Japanese and American sides were polishing up interaction in conditions of electronic war. The news agency made a point of stressing that it was not the first time Japanese combat planes were acting alongside the B-52 bombers, a major nuclear delivery strike force of the Pentagon. The KYODO TSUSHIN quoted a top officer of the national defense force to the effect that Japanese military departments intend the extend cooperation between the Japanese Air Force and the United States Air Force capable of delivering nuclear weapons. [sentence as heard]

Even in Japan proper such has caused anxiety. People in Japan do not want the country involved in the dangerous plans of the American Administration to [word indistinct] what is known as limited nuclear war. A group of MP's recently decided to make a tour of inspection to see whether the United States Air Force bases do have special facilities for receiving, servicing and operating B-52 bombers, as it is rumored. Their request to be permitted into those bases was turned down flatly by the United State's headquarters. The refusal of the United States' military to permit Japanese MP's to inspect United States' Air Force bases is significant. Washington simply is unwilling to advertise the fact that with the knowledge of official Tokyo it is turning Japan, step by step, into its nuclear missile bridgehead with all the ensuing consequences.

U.S.-JAPANESE LINKS ON BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD21758 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 2 Nov 82

["Deal Between Militarists" -- TASS headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS — "The former 'members of research center', at which the emperor's army prior to its defeat in 1945, developed and tested on human beings one of the most barbarous means of mass destruction -- bacteriological weapons, are free to this day in Japan," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes. The newspaper notes that indulgencies, which are, in all evidence, in force to this day, were granted to the criminals by the United States during the period of the country's post-war occupation. Washington which, as a matter of fact, became an accomplice in human-hating actions of the Japanese militarists, assisted them in fleeing from justice. But this was done, undoubtly, not on "humanitarian" grounds, but in exchange for information about "research" and "experiments" which made the basis of the American programme for the development of bacteriological weapons. The self-same programme, for which the Pentagon is so much solicitous and which it intensively develops."

The intensification of American perparations for bacteriological war, the article stresses, is a source of well-founded concern for the entire world public, including the Japanese public. Its attention is again riveted on the history of development of bacteriological weapons by the Japanese militarists. Particularly tale-telling in this respect is the book "Devil's Insatiability" by Japanese author Seichi Morimura. The book deals in detail with the story of Japan's Army [as received] biggest bacteriological centre code-named "Detachment 731". "The more terrible details of the crimes perpetrated by 'Detachment 731' and similar units of the emperor's army, which were engaged in preparations for bacteriological war, are revealed, the more sordid looks the immoral policy of Washington, which is carrying on the disgraceful relay baton," the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out.

USTINOV RECEIVES INDIAN NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF

LD021722 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov has received Chief of Staff of the Navy of the Republic of India Admiral Oscar Stanley Dawson, now on an official visit to the USSR.

They had a friendly talk on questions of mutual interest.

Ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja has present at the meeting.

RPP COMMENTS ON REMARKS BY U.S. ENVOY TO INDIA

LD022304 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] The United States' ambassador in India, Mr Barnes, speaking the other day in Delhi, urged the Indians to assess United States' foreign policy more impartially. The ambassador could not conceal his utter irritation, complaining that allegedly not all Indians appreciated America's role in the present-day world and that many of them revealed their mistrust when the United States, as he put it, stretched out its hand of friendship to India.

Mr Barnes' displeasure is quite understandable. In fact there are more and more people in India who come to the conclusion that United States' policy is incompatible with the interests of peace and international security. Large-scale protest demonstrations in front of the buildings of United States' missions against America's aggressive course have become an inalienable part of the situation in India, and it was not for nothing that before Mr Barnes' arrival in India the Americans almost doubled the height of the fence around their embassy in New Delhi.

But it is not only anti-American demonstrations that are an indication of the Indians' sentiments toward United States' policy. Not a single day passes without an article appearing in an Indian newspaper or magazine justly criticizing Washington. Here, for instance, is what a popular Delhi newspaper, the PATRIOT, writes: The role of the United States in the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the way the Palestinian liberation forces and Lebanese patriotic forces were being massacred cannot but create a feeling of indignation among all honest people. The newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, close to government circles, raises a reasonable question. Must we continue pointing out that support for military and other dictatorships to the detriment of democratic societies is incompatible with the interests of world peace and progress? And what the Americans are doing in Asia and in the close proximity of India runs counter to these goals.

Not far from the sea borders of this country, in the Indian Ocean, a massive boosting of American military presence is taking place, posing a threat to the security of all littoral states. Moreover, Washington has resorted to an (?arsenal) of the most varied means for preventing the convening of any international conferences to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Deliveries of up-to-date offensive weapons from the United States and their allies to Asia have become unprecedented in scope. And all this is done with only a single purpose -- to break the existing correlation of forces of the Asian Continent, to aggravate the situation there to the maximum.

Washington would obviously like to destabilize the situation in India itself. It is hardly coincidental that this country is among the first 10 main targets for the United States' Central Intelligence Agency's subversive activities. The Bombay magazine GENTLEMAN recently told its readers about the plan of the CIA residency in India. This plan envisages the rendering of military assistance to separatists, fanning up religious strife in the country, encouraging discord in the government, infiltration of pro-American-minded elements into the key posts of the state machine, army and the police.

The Indians would have long ago coped with the disorders in Punjab and the northeastern states if it were not for the widescale subversive operations conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency in these regions. There is in fact not a single big reactionary party or organization in India which the American Central Intelligence Agency has not patronized.

In other words, whatever the United States' ambassador in Delhi, Mr Barnes, is saying about Washington's readiness and willingness to collaborate with India, in fact the Americans have not changed their strategic approach to that country. It is meant to prevent the strengthening of the Indian position in the world, to hinder the consolidation of its position in the Nonaligned Movement and on the international arena as a whole, since India, as a big Asian power that is guarding its independence and is showing an example to other liberated countries, does not fit in with Washington's geopolitical strategy. However, this strategy based on great empire ambitions brings out a corresponding attitude of the Indians to it irrespective of whether the United States' Ambassador Mr Barnes likes it or not.

U.S. BLAMED FOR DENGUE EPIDEMIC IN INDIA

LD021110 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi November 2 TASS -- The epidemic of tropical fever dengue, which has broken out in India, in particular in the area of Delhi, may be a direct outcome of the activities in that country of American "biologists", who, acting under cover of "genetic experiments" on mosquitoes, were actually engaged in developing means of biological warfare, said Deputy Subrabaniam Svami, speaking in the parliament of India. He drew the attention to the activities in the recent past of American "biologists" at medical centres in Calcutta and Sonipata (Hariana State), the latter of which situated near Delhi. According to the MP, the American "geneticists" who carried out experiments on mosquitoes in India previously were, in actual fact, members of the biological warfare administration of the U.S. Army. S. Svami demanded that the government bodies concerned should urgently carry out an investigation into the causes of the epidemic of dengue fever in India.

After a number of American "biologists" had been expelled from India, experiments on mosquitoes -- carriers of dangerous diseases were intensified in Pakistan, whose "medical centre" in Lahore, as the CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE agency pointed out, is directly subordinated to the Pentagon. The well-informed weekly BLITZ stresses that the experiments on mosquitoes in Lahore are being carried out under the direction of American experts from the U.S. special bacteriological service, which is the Pentagon's agency for bacteriological and biological warfare.

ARMS BUILDUP THREATENS PAKISTAN'S NEIGHBORS

PM291025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary: "Pakistan Is Arming Itself"]

[Text] According to the Indian newspaper NAV BHARAT TIMES, in the near future Pakistan will receive from the United States five sophisticated radar installations at a total cost of more than $20 million. American servicemen will come to the country to train Pakistani personnel and service the radar stations.

This Indian newspaper report coincided with the publication in London of a report by the International Institute for Strategic Studies. It is clear from the data cited in this report that the regime in power in Islamabad is feverishly arming itself. Thus last year Pakistan increased the numerical strength of its armed forces by 30,000 men, bringing it up to 450,000 servicemen. Two new infantry divisions were created, as well as artillery brigades. The necessary weapons for these formations were acquired abroad. Moreover, modern submarines were acquired for the Pakistani Navy.

Most of the military hardware and equipment is coming to Pakistan within the framework of a bilateral military-economic deal between Washington and Islamabad worth a total of $3.2 billion. Commenting on the Pakistani regime's extensive program of militarist preparations, the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, which is close to India's ruling circles, stresses that Islamabad's stockpiling of major reserves of sophisticated armaments cannot be justified by invented pretexts concerning some kind of "foreign threat" to Pakistan's security. Nobody is threatening it anywhere, the newspaper notes.

But in Pakistan's neighbor countries the actions of the military regime which is in power there are regarded, in the light of the experience of past years, as a real threat to their territorial integrity. For instance, an extremely tense situation has arisen on Pakistan's border with India, where a large part of the Pakistani Army has now been drawn up and where some 2,000 heavy and medium artillery guns, aircraft and missile installations are concentrated. In these regions Pakistan is carrying out rapid construction of airfields and other military sites; the modern weapons delivered to Islamabad by the United States are being shipped there. Mention must also be made of the unceasing subversive activity against Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory. Bandit formations are sent into the DRA after being trained, equipped and financed by the joint efforts of the United States and Pakistan.

The first F-16 fighter-bomber was ceremonially handed over to Pakistani representatives in the American State of Texas the other day. It has also become known that as early as December this year -- that is, much sooner than planned -- the first consignment of 6 such planes will arrive in Pakistan, and there are 40 of them in all. The country's regime awaits with particular impatience the deliveries of F-16 aircraft, since they, as Indian military specialists note, will enable Pakistan to make missile and bomb strikes against the most distant military sites and defense industry enterprises in India, as well as a number of other countries.

But there is one more factor associated with the special desire of the Ziaul Haq regime to have these combat machines specificially. The point is that the F-16's are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. And only the other day R. Spiers, U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, admitted that Islamabad is developing nuclear weapons. Nonetheless official Washington is prepared to equip the Pakistani Air Force with aircraft which are potential carriers of such weapons. The threat which this represents for Pakistan's neighbor countries is quite clear.

Thus the militarist alliance of Washington and Islamabad, which helps to arm Pakistan and establish the United States in that region, is fraught with the most serious consequences for the cause of peace and security in southwest Asia.

DRA ISSUES STATEMENT ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

PM011503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 4

[Special correspondent O. Kitsenko report: "Following the Chosen Path: Press Conference in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 Oct — At a press conference held here for Afghan and foreign journalists, a statement on behalf of the DRA Revolutionary Council and the National Fatherland Front set forth certain important aspects of the DRA's foreign and domestic policy.

It is no secret, the statement says, that only after the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, particularly its second stage, which began in December 1979, were real foundations laid for the implementation of the Afghan people's age-old aspirations.

The April Revolution has brought clear results for the Afghan working people. Tangible blows are being struck against the remnants of feudal and prefeudal relations in the sphere of public life and on the nationalities question. Notable results have been achieved by measures to combat illiteracy and spread education. As a result of the revolution some 300,000 families of peasants with little or no land have received free land.

The situation of workers employed in industry and in nonindustrial spheres is improving. Their wages have increased considerably, social security has been set up and the workers have begun to play a leading role in enterprises' activity. Trade unions have emerged, and their ranks now number more than 160,000 members.

Among the most important gains of the revolution with the onset of its second state of development has been the strengthening of the leading and organizing role of the PDPA in society. The party's links with the broad people's masses are strengthening and expanding. An increasingly important role in public life is played by youth and women's organizations and the intelligentsia's creative unions. The DRA Armed Forces have been strengthened and the people's militia has been created and is defending the people's interests in the struggle against counterrevolution.

But all these successes could have been immeasurably greater had not imperialist circles imposed a cruel and bloody undeclared war on Democratic Afghanistan. The American imperialists and their NATO allies, talking hypocritically about the "defense" of the Afghan people and the "defense" of Islam, continue to interfere flagrantly in the DRA's internal affairs, and this is the main cause of the tension around Afghanistan. The U.S. Congress recently adopted a decision on assistance to Afghan counterrevolutionary rebels.

One of the main aims of DRA foreign policy in the present situation, the statement goes on to say, is the desire to secure an end to outside interference in the republic's internal affairs. That is why the DRA continues to put forward initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation around Afghanistan and establishing good-neighborly relations with Pakistan and Iran on the basis of the settlement of existing problems by means of talks.

The world's peoples must know, the statement says in conclusion, that Democratic Afghanistan will not deviate from its chosen path, that the April Revolution will be victorious and that the imperialists will not be able to prevent the people of Afghanistan from building a new life.

KESHTMAND: PDPA TIES WITH MASSES STRENGTHENING

PM031123 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Delhi, 26 Oct -- The great significance of the PDPA's strengthening ties with the broad masses of working people was stressed by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, when he was interviewed by a correspondent for the Indian paper PATRIOT. An important part was played in this by July's 9th PDPA Central Committee plenum, which outlined specific tasks to activate the party's work among the masses.

"As for counterrevolution's intrigues," Keshtmand continued, "the isolation of the bandits from the people is increasing as more and more people begin to realize who their real friends are and who their enemies are and that the policy of the DRA Government and PDPA meets their vital interests and that the counterrevolutionaries are simply robbers and terrorists."

Soltan Ali Keshtmand cited a number of examples of successful actions by the Afghan armed forces to neutralize basmak groupings, especially in Helmand Province. He expressed confidence that the counterrevolutionary gangs' subversive activity in the country will be totally stopped and pointed out that recently more and more people, who had been stupefied by the enemies of the Afghan people, are going over to the government.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand roundly condemned the U.S. Senate's decision to give support and "material" aid to anti-Afghan formations. "The decision to give aid to the gangs of robbers and terrorists is a totally illegal act. It is blatant interference in the DRA's internal affairs," he said.

GLEBOV: AFGHAN REBELS EXAGGERATE CLAIMS

LD302026 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpts] An American UPI news agency correspondent in Pakistan has claimed in a dispatch about operations by antigovernment forces in Afghanistan that the rebels sometimes tend to exaggerate their success. Commentary has been prepared by Mikhail Glebov, and this is what he writes.

Sometimes tend to exaggerate is too mild a way of putting it. Exaggerations of this kind are to be found everywhere. The counterrevolutionaries had much to say about their seizure of the town of Herat and the execution of the Herat governor near the (Jami) mosque. But when a correspondent for the Soviet national daily PRAVDA visited Herat later he saw the town was living a normal life and he saw the Herat governor talking with believers inside the mosque. The counterrevolutionaries have time and again claimed assassinations of Afghan Government ministers but these too prove to be excessively exaggerated stories. For example, the education minister, Anahita Ratebzad, spoke on television after it had been said that she had been assassinated.

It is obvious the counterrevolutionaries are ready to invent anything to sell themselves as a mighty force on which certain quarters can stake. But it is wrong to believe that the Western news media, circulating statements by the counterrevolutionaries, are not aware of what kind of material they are handling. On the contrary, they demand more material of this kind. The point is, the 1978 revolution in Afghanistan deprived the United States and its allies of a strategic bridgehead near the Soviet southern borders and for this reason they immediately unleashed a large-scale undeclared war against the new republic. All means are being used in this war, from misinformation to direct military aid to the antigovernment forces. In the framework of the aid the rebels have even received chemical weapons. The Western press hushes this up but at the same time it energetically plays up statements by those who claim they have seen Soviet chemical weapons used in Afghanistan.

PRAVDA OBJECTS TO DW, VOA CENTERS IN SRI LANKA

LD020738 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- Commenting on the construction in Sri Lanka of new big centres of the Deutsche Welle and the Voice of America radio stations, Vladilen Baykov says in PRAVDA that these radio stations are part and parcel of the 'psychological warfare' launched by the imperialist powers against the countries of socialism and progressive developing states. Emphasis is laid on radio propaganda. The main purpose of the broadcasts to Europe and Asia is to subvert the unity of the countries of the socialist community, to weaken the positions of progressive states and to conduct anti-communist propaganda. The main target of large-scale imperialist radio subversion recently has been socialist Poland. Constant radio subversion is conducted against revolutionary Afghanistan, Iran, India and other states whose political orientation does not suit Washington and its allies.

The commentator points out that the broadcasts from the new centres will cover the countries of the Indian and Pacific regions. Beamed broadcasts are also planned against the Soviet Union.

The Voice of America broadcast are an instance of slander based on misinformation and distortion of facts, the commentary says. "Numerous testimony also shows that these radio stations closely collaborate with the Central Intelligence Agency and that its officials are often paid agents of this espionage department." The public of Sri Lanka has learned with indignation that the territory of its country is used as a mouthpiece of imperialist propaganda which day and night broadcasts misinformation, lies and slander, the commentator writes. The Freedom Party, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party of Sri Lanka demand that the government should not let the territory of the country be used for alien interests.

MOSCOW MARKS USSR-SRV TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW031055 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The fourth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty takes place on 3 November. In this connection our station observer writes:

The signing of this treaty was an important event in the history of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. Comrade Brezhnev has stressed that the treaty is aimed at the future, and that it manifests the determination of the CPSU and the VCP and of our two countries to promote and consolidate Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and friendship and to continue to build it up for centuries. Events of the past several years have eloquently proved the correctness of that assessment. The treaty has vigorously promoted Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, upgrading it to a new level.

Economic cooperation is one of the basic fields of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV. The Soviet Union has assisted the SRV in developing the key sectors of its national economy, thus contributing to consolidating its economic independence. They include the major sectors of Vietnam's industry, agriculture, raw materials, energy production, transport and communications. With Soviet economic, scientific and technical assistance, more than 200 installations important to the Vietnamese economy have been put into operation. The Soviet Union is also assisting the SRV in building some 100 more projects, including power plants, diesel motor factories, the bridge spanning the Red River, Hanoi railway terminals, and so forth.

The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty also provides for a substantial increase in the assistance to the SRV in training specialized Vietnamese cadres for various sectors. The training is being conducted at schools of various levels in the Soviet Union and Vietnam as well as at Soviet factories and enterprises. Living up to the treaty, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are waging a resolute struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The recent Moscow talks between the CPSU and SRV party and state delegations once again proved that the Soviet Union and Vietnam share identical views on international affairs, including on easing world tension, curbing the arms race and consolidating world peace. Both the Soviet Union and Vietnam advocate turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and holding a dialogue among the nations in the region on the basis of non-imposition of one country's will on another. An international conference on Southeast Asia, proposed by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, could be an appropriate forum where discussions of the problems concerned could be made and resolutions acceptable to all sides could be reached. The Soviet Union positively supports the Indochinese countries' peace proposals aimed at resolving constructively the Southeast Asian problems and turning the region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

I would like to point out again that the USSR-Vietnam treaty contains not a single line which might cause harm to the interests of any Third World country. The Soviet Union and Vietnam firmly believe that concrete opportunities now exist for developing good-neighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation among all European nations. [as heard] The peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea could serve as a sound basis for that development. The Soviet Union and Vietnam also have complete identity of views on the issue of relations with China. Both countries advocate normal, good-neighborly relations with the PRC and friendship with its people. To normalize those relations -- of course, on condition that they will cause no harm to Third World countries -- will meet the interests of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and China, and the interests of consolidating world peace.

The vitality and significance of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty has been tested by time. The treaty not only serves the interests of the two countries but also those of the socialist community and the interests of world peace and progress as well.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TYPHOON TO LE DUAN

PM021629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee.

Esteemed Comrade Le Duan,

Please accept this expression of most sincere sympathy in connection with the natural disaster which has struck fraternal Vietnam -- the typhoon which swept through central regions of the SRV, entailing loss of life and serious material damage.

I beg you to convey deep condolences to the families of the dead and injured.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

COMMENTARY ON WEINBERGER TOUR OF ASIA

Aims of Trip

LD021852 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, has arrived in Bangkok. He is on a tour of a number of Asian and Pacific Basin countries. In Bangkok the chief of the Pentagon will have talks with Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon, who is also minister of defense. As during his previous trips, Weinberger will be talking mainly about one thing: calling for more money to be spent on military purposes while intimating inventions regarding a Soviet threat. In particular, he is again trying to persuade the countries of ASEAN to devote more attention to military matters. As a sort of confirmation of their argument, the United States has timed a demonstration of their military strength to coincide with Weinberger's visit. A detachment of ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, led by the aircraft carrier Midway, is on its way to the Thai ports of Pattaya and Sattahip.

The visit of the U.S. minister to Bangkok and other Asian capitals pursues another objective as well. He is trying to convince the leaders of the Southeast Asian countries to agree to a growth in Japan's military might. The Reagan administration is demanding that Tokyo sharply increase its military preparations, in particular to carry out patrols of the sea routes in the Pacific up to a radius of over 1,000 km from the Japanese shores. The Japanese ruling circles have no objection to taking up this military task but two factors are troubling them: the broad protests of the public in Japan itself and displeasure in the countries of Southeast Asia who have not forgotten the invasion of their territory by the Japanese militarists during World War II.

Now Weinberger is trying to impress upon the Asian leaders that Japan's military buildup presents no danger to them. However, the countries of Southeast Asia obviously do not wish to see a new gendarme in that region.

Thailand Visit

LD030736 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok November 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports:

The U.S. Administration is going to speed up arms deliveries and increase military assistance to Thailand in the near future. This has been stated by the U.S Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who paid an official visit to Bangkok. C. Weinberger is touring a number of South-East Asian countries.

Trying to use to themaximum his short-term visit to Thailand for whipping up tension, the U.S. defense secretary stubbornly repeated allegations about a "Soviet and Vietnamese threat to the region". At a press conference held today before his departure for Jakarta, C. Weinberger alleged that this threat was the only reason for the U.S. military presence in South-East Asia and the Pacific. The U.S. defense secretary was holding forth about the support for the policy of U.S. "allies" in South-East Asia. He also said that Washington was "perfectly ready" to face any changes in that part of the world, including those which would call for "quick response" on the part of the U.S.

According to the NATION REVIEW, in the current fiscal year which began on October 1, the U.S. will grant Thailand 22 million dollars worth of military credits -- 12.2 million dollars up against the past year. Apart from it, annually 200 Thai servicemen are [words indistinct] military educational establishments for training. The lion's share of the financial resources classified as "economic assistance" are actually used for military purposes.

Weinberger's visit to Thailand has become another evidence of Washington's striving to draw ASEAN countries into its adventurist militaristic policy and to create an explosive situation in South-East Asia.

ASEAN 'CONCERNED' OVER U.S. PACIFIC POLICY

LD030746 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- Political figures of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have been recently seriously concerned over the Pacific policy of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes. By instigating confrontation between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, the USA is thus trying to destabilize the situation in the region in order to turn it into a military bridgehead, the newspaper points out.

It recalls that the spendings of the ASEAN "five" on arms purchases have more than doubled over the past seven years. The steady growth in military spendings prevents the resolution of such social and economic problems as industrial backwardness, food shortages, unemployment and the housing crisis. But ASEAN, which includes the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore, was set up precisely for resolving economic and cultural problems, but not as a military alliance.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA draws attention to the fact that today the member countries of the ASEAN "five" are in a strange position. On the one hand, they understand the threat stemming to the region from the Pacific doctrine of the USA and its partners. On the other, they have blind faith in Washington's myth about some "Soviet threat", and hence advocate American presence.

"The American military bases in the Philippines and in Thailand, armed provocations on the Thai-Kampuchean border, support for the Pol Pot cut-throats,the fuss around the so-called 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea', are evidence of the fact that still alive in ASEAN is the dangerous trend to slipping down onto the path of confrontation with the states of Indochina," the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes. "All this in no way contributes to the creation in South-East Asia of a zone of peace, cooperation and neutrality free from any interference from the outside, does not accord with the aspirations of the peoples in that densely populated region of the world."

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN

LD301836 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- The Kampuchean people who suffered greatly during the years of rule by the Pol Pot clique and who gained freedom and the right to shape their own destiny themselves in hard-fought struggle, value peace as the most treasured possession, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], Hun Sun, said in an interview with the newspaper IZVESTIYA. Time has convincingly shown, he said, who are the real friends of our country and who are interested in preserving tension in South-East Asia and in continued military conflicts there. The all-round and selfless assistance given to Kampuchea by the land of the soviets and other socialist countries was and continues to be of an inestimable importance to the Kampuchean people in their efforts to overcome the terrible aftermaths of the criminal regime, to restore their national economy and normalize life. "The Soviet Union's high prestige in the international arena and its extensive support to the PRK's foreign policy course help strengthen the international positions of our state."

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, he stressed, considers it one of the main foreign policy objectives to fight for peace and for the establishment of goodneighbourly relations and cooperation among the peoples. Therefore we welcome all the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union which is in our days a dependable guarantor of a peaceful future for all peoples of the world. The present situation, which is marked by increased tension, calls precisely for such steps.

"There is no problem more important for mankind today than that of averting the threat of thermonuclear war," he said.

UN DISCUSSES ISSUE OF KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATION

Troyanovskiy Remarks

PM031005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] New York, 26 Oct -- A plenary session of the General Assembly which discussed a Credentials Committee report has been held at UN Headquarters.

During a discussion on the question of Kampuchea's representation, O.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR permanent representative to the United Nations, stated that the Soviet Union resolutely opposes recognition of the credentials of the delegation from so-called "Democratic Kampuchea." The question of Kampuchea's representation, he stressed, goes beyond the framework of the formal verification of credentials since those who act as the delegates of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea," or in other words the Pol Pot regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people, represent no one.

The unnaturalness of the UN representation of the genocidal Pol Pot regime is so obvious that its foreign patrons have resolved to conceal it behind a new facade, cobbling together a so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" from the ringleaders of Pol Pot's gangs, who comprise the main element of this coalition, and representatives of the reactionary Kampuchean emigres, the USSR representative said. The emergence of the coalition brings nothing new to the question of Kampuchea's UN representation and does not alter the illegal nature of the UN presence of representatives of Pol Pot's clique.

Only the representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea can speak in the United Nations on the Kampuchean people's behalf, O.A. Troyanovskiy stressed.

The only lawful representative of the Kampuchean people in the United Nations, as in other international organizations and forums, can be the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which exercises effective control over the country's entire territory and enjoys the full support of its people. The changes which have taken place in Kampuchea are irreversible because they are the choice of the Kampuchean people themselves, the Soviet representative pointed out.

PRK, SRV Statements

LD011842 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 1 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] In Phnom Penh, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has condemned the resolution on the so-called Kampuchean question imposed on the United Nations Organization by representatives of a number of states. The Government of People's Kampuchea considers that the presence in the United Nations of representatives of a nonexistent and outlawed regime of genocide and of its henchmen is harmful to the authority of this international organization. The actions of these criminals and of the forces of international reaction which support them threaten the security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of other countries in Southeast Asia.

The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejects the assertion that the situation in Kampuchea and the presence of Vietnamese troops in that country are allegedly a source of tension in Southeast Asia. These assertions are intended to draw the world community's attention away from the crimes of the Pol Pot bands and other forces of Khmer reaction.

A similar statement has been made in Hanoi by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Government of Vietnam supports the Kampuchean comrades and categorically rejects attempts to deprive the Kampuchean people of the right to decide their own fate. These attempts conflict with the UN Charter and the principles of international law. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are consistently in favor of establishing firm peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

U.S. 'Obstruction'

OW311239 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and their ilk as well as their lackeys have not given up their attempt to impose on the Kampuchean people the diabolical genocidal clique under the signboard of the so-called Coalition Government. Their support in the United Nations of the Pol Pot elements, who have been swept onto the rubbish heap of history, and other Kampuchean reactionaries living in exile abroad is a case in point. In this connection, station observer Mulatov writes:

Kampuchean reactionaries living in exile abroad and in the United States and other imperialists have once again obstructed the restoration of the legitimate rights to the Kampuchean people in the United Nations. The seat of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the United Nations will continue to be occupied in the coming year by those who are heavily in blood debt and serve U.S. imperialism and other foreign forces which are anti-Kampuchea and carry out sabotage activities there. Neither the Pol Pot elements who have slaughtered 3 million Kampuchean people, nor the pro-West Son Sann clique living in exile abroad, nor the former Prince Sihanouk who loafs about has grounds to call themselves representatives of the Kampuchean people. They all have no such right politically, legally, morally nor in reality.

As everyone knows, Kampuchea's political power is exercised by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with its capital in Phnom Penh. This government was elected by the Kampuchean people after overthrowing the bloodstained Pol Pot clique. As for the so-called government headed by Sihanouk and supported by U.S. imperialism, its ilk and its lackeys, it has no territory of its own, nor does it have any people under its rule.

What it has is only some armed bandits who often raid the People's Kampuchea from Thai territory. As the Indian paper [name indistinct] said a few days ago, this coalition has no future at all. This paper also repeatedly pointed out: By pacing up and down the corridors of the UN building, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, assistant to Pol Pot, can in no way change the political realities in Kampuchea and Indochina. The political reality in Kampuchea is that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, with the full support of the Kampuchean people, effectively controls the territory of the whole country.

It is under the signboard of the Coalition Government that the imperialists and other reactionary forces have been carrying out sabotage activities in Southeast Asia. Such activities are contrary to the interests of the Chinese people and are obstructing China from normalizing its relations with various Indochinese countries which are cooperating with member states of the socialist community in building a new life.

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES 'REBIRTH' OF KAMPUCHEA

BK030412 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Station correspondent's dispatch from Phnom Penh: "Present-Day Kampuchea"]

[Text] Everything which is taking place in Kampuchea today can be described in just one word -- rebirth. The country is gradually growing following the tragedy of the hell of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The so-called social experiment that the clique created, following whispered instructions from abroad, returned the country to zero.

Unless you have seen such a situation with your own eyes you could never imagine the factors that have caused the Kampuchean people to have to strive to rebuild their country for more than the past 3 years. At that time, Kampuchea became a townless country with no money in circulation, nothing that could be called private property nor any normal family relations. Kampuchea became a country of concentration camps where schools, hospitals, theaters, monasteries and temples were turned into stables, warehouses and investigation centers where merciless torture and massacres were carried out. Even today you can see mass graves with heaps of skeletons everywhere in Kampuchea. These are remains of people who died at the hands of the murderous regime which intentionally massacred its own people.

It will not be easy for the wounds left behind by the Pol Pot clique to heal, and time will be needed. However, the Kampuchean people have already achieved quite a lot. For example, a total of 60 big and small factories and quite a lot of small enterprises which serve the daily needs of the people have been put back into operation. The rice yield has increased three-fold, and the famine threat which hung over the country immediately after liberation has been eradicated. Communications and transport systems have also been repaired, improved and put back into operation. Schools everywhere have reopened their doors with 1.5 million students attending. Higher education establishments have also opened.

Various other important changes have also taken place in the life of Kampuchea. Following the general elections held throughout the country, state organs were established in all localities and a new constitution was promulgated. The government which established the PRK now controls the entire country and has popular support. This government alone has the right to represent the Kampuchean people, speak on their behalf and defend their interests in the international arena.

TIKHONOV, POLAND'S OBODOWSKI HOLD KREMLIN TALKS

LD021921 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has received at the Kremlin today Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, paying a working visit to Moscow at the invitation of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the sides noted the positive results achieved in extending Soviet-Polish cooperation in different fields and reviewed problems of the further development of economic contacts between the USSR and Poland and cooperation of the two countries in tackling the urgent tasks facing socialist Poland.

Both sides stressed that close friendship, equal cooperation and comradely mutual assistance between the Soviet and Polish peoples that are based on the principles of socialist internationalism are an important factor ensuring the preservation and consolidation of the socialist gains of the Polish working people and the progress of Poland on the road of social, economic and cultural development.

The conversation was attended by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, and Stanislaw Kociolek, Poland's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

DER SPIEGEL REPORTS USSR PLAN TO 'INVADE' POLAND

DW021217 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Nov 82 p 14

[Text] The Soviet intelligence service KGB intends to occupy all key positions in Poland in the next days as a precautionary move. In this way the Soviets hope to prevent the planned 10 November strike against the banning of the Solidarity trade union from having a full effect on public life in Poland. An additional mobilization plan can be derived from a secret note to all PZPR Central Committee members which has become known in the Federal Republic. If bloody clashes take place during the unrest and if Polish forces lose control, Warsaw Pact troops will invade Poland. The Soviets themselves intend to stay in the background. The invasion would then be carried out by "forces of order" from Bulgaria, Hungary and the CSSR.

WARSAW MAYOR HEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

PM021723 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conversation at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, yesterday received in Moscow a visiting delegation from the Polish capital, headed by M. Debicki, mayor of Warsaw.

During a talk V.V Grishin told the Polish comrades about the Moscow city party organization, its composition and structure, its party organizational, ideological and educational work, the problems being addressed in connection with the capital's transformation into a model communist city, the mobilization of the working people to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the preparations for the important jubilees -- the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The great importance of further strengthening friendly ties and cooperation between Moscow and Warsaw was noted.

M. Debicki described the work of Warsaw organizations to overcome the existing difficulties.

Taking part in the conversation were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, and L.M. Perfilova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Foreign Relations Department.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON PZPR CC PLENUM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 October, page 5, publishes a TASS report under the headline "PZPR Central Committee Plenum." It has been compared to the TASS report published on page F 1 of the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variation has been noted:

PRAVDA inserts the following additional paragraph between paragraphs 2 and 3:

The plenum elected W. Swirgon secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

MARCHUK CONFERS WITH ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

PM021425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Prospects Discussed"]

[Text] On 26 October G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received I. Ursu, first vice chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology.

There was a discussion of the results and prospects of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Romania.

SPEECH ON SFRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS REPORTED

PM291537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Tasks of Stabilization"]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TASS) -- BORBA has published the speech delivered by M. Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a young people's political school in Belgrade.

Dwelling on the tasks facing the LCY after the 12th LCY Congress, he stressed that the main task now is the broad mobilization of all working people to struggle to surmount the economic difficulties, increase the pace of industrial production and secure new achievements in socialist building. The League of Communists must bear aloft the banner of the struggle for stable economic development.

It was to these questions, the speech goes on, that the recent LCY Central Committee third plenum was devoted; it approved an action program. This outlines the most important tasks. This program has the force of law for Communists.

United action by all Yugoslav society is the first necessity in order to achieve the planned objective. We must help one another, not retire into a narrow regional shell; only such actions will guarantee success.

The most important thing now is to start implementing the tasks outlined in the document "Main Directions of a Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization." We must not sit idly by waiting until the formulation of an integral economic stabilization program has been completed; we must act.

M. Ribicic noted that importance of regularly liquidating Yugoslavia's foreign debts. It is Communists' duty, he said, to wage a resolute struggle against those who overstep the limits of the possible in capital investment and in the spheres of consumption and wages and who demand more than they have produced.

The struggle for economic stabilization, the speech emphasizes, will be very complex. Responsibility in all spheres of sociopolitical and economic life must be increased and disciplinary measures must be used where necessary.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET BELGRADE COUNTERPARTS

PM031125 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Belgrade LCY City Committee Presidium, and Comrade Bogdan Bogdanovic, chairman of the Belgrade City Assembly, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

The telegram said: The Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom congratulate you, the Belgrade LCY City Committee, the Belgrade City Assembly and all inhabitants of the SFRY's capital on the 38th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

This portentous date occupies an important place in the history of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and in the joint struggle against fascism.

We are confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and capitals will expand and deepen for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and in the interests of peace and international security.

We wish the Communists and working people of Belgrade successes in building socialism.

KIPRIANOU CONCLUDES 'WORKING' VISIT TO USSR

Kiprianou 29 Oct Speech

PM021457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report on Cyprus President S. Kiprianou 28 October Kremlin dinner speech under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr President:

I am happy to have been given the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union and to meet and have talks with you. I thank you for your kind words and for the warm hospitality given to me, my wife and the persons accompanying me.

It is not the first time I have been to your great country. I have vivid memories of my two previous visits -- in 1964 as the Cyprus foreign minister and in 1971 when, again as foreign minister, I accompanied the president of the Republic of Cyprus whom we will never forget: Archbishop Makarios.

I am deeply gratified that since the declaration of independence Cyprus has succeeded in developing sound cooperation in many spheres with your country -- a great power which enjoys tremendous international prestige. Our relations are at a high level today and they are constantly expanding and strengthening.

I regard your invitation to visit the Soviet Union, the president continued, as an expression of your desire, of our mutual desire to further strengthen our friendship and cooperation. It is also a manifestation of the interest which you personally and the whole of the Soviet leadership have in the Cyprus problem; which has outgrown the frontiers of our country, assumed a broad, international character and become a genuine world problem. In the case of Cyprus our freedom and independence, the UN Charter and the principles and standards of international life were violated, and international law was flouted.

Our talks and the forthcoming tour of your country's various republics give me another chance to personally evaluate the Soviet people's major new achievements in various spheres during the comparatively brief period of 60 years since the USSR's formation.

Mr President:

It is generally acknowledged that mankind is currently going through a critical period. The main reason for this is the unprecedented concentration of mass destruction weapons all over the world. I know how concerned you personally, and the Soviet Government are about the situation and how you would like to halt this process, which could lead to an irreparable catastrophe.

This is perfectly natural, since memories of the last war are still fresh in your country. As you once said, and quite rightly: "He who has trodden the paths of war cannot forget its lessons." And these lessons are a desire for peace.

Your commitment to international detente and peace is evidenced by the initiatives you have periodically put forward. We are all worried about the continuing arms race and the dangers it poses. We can see no alternative to the path of detente and arms limitations. We believe that new steps in the direction of universal and complete disarmament under effective international control are needed in order to preserve what has been achieved during the past decade in the matter of peaceful coexistence. If the astronomical sums spent on arms were to be used for peaceful purposes it would change the face of the planet and the life of mankind. I ardently hope that the Geneva disarmament talks will lead to the elimination of mutual distrust and will be the start of the road to international security and peace.

I would like especially to welcome the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and also the Soviet Union's position at last year's UN General Assembly session which declared the use of nuclear weapons a crime against humanity.

We also welcomed what USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko said at this year's General Assembly session about your country's insisting that all states pledge not to use or threaten force in relations with one another.

The renunciation of force has special significance for Cyprus, S. Kiprianou continued, because more than 8 years ago a substantial portion of Cyprus was occupied by the Turkish Armed Forces and has been under Turkish control ever since.

You are well aware of my country's problem, Mr President. More than once, he continued, we have had the opportunity to express our deepest thanks for your attention and invaluable support. I want merely to stress that the scale and critical nature of the problem remain the same. The artificial division of Cyprus and the Cypriot people remains. The task is to stop the occupation in line with the numerous UN resolutions and declaration by the Nonaligned Movement.

The Cyprus problem, which is basically the result of foreign intrigues and interference, could be solved very quickly if it were merely a matter of seeking ways of ensuring harmonious coexistence between the two communities on the island. Talks have been going on for a long time but, unfortunately, there has been no progress at all, despite good will on our part. Nor has there been any progress even in solving the humanitarian problem of establishing the fate of people who were tragically lost without trace, S. Kiprianou said.

We want to create a fully independent, sovereign, territorially integrated, federal, united, demilitarized and nonaligned Republic of Cyprus in which all citizens without exception will live freely and work together for common progress and prosperity. Our intention and aim is to turn Cyprus into a happy home for all its inhabitants, into a bridge of friendship and cooperation in our troubled region. Assertions that little Cyprus may be a threat to its neighbors, in particular to Turkey, are tragic and utterly groundless jibes. Certainly, we want the total disarmament and demilitarization of Cyprus and have already put forward a proposal on this point. Undoubtedly, this requires sound international guarantees.

As is known, we immediately accepted the Soviet proposal on convening a representative international conference under UN auspices on the Cyprus problem. Your country's position on the Cyprus question shows that you personally, and your government correctly assess the dangers which arise as a result of the absence of a settlement, and also the need to solve it for the good of the Cyprus people in accordance with the UN decisions. I am convinced that the Soviet Union can play an even bigger part -- and I have no doubt that it will -- in the just solution of the Cyprus problem and in strengthening peace and justice the world over.

In today's world, unfortunately, numerous hotbeds of tension, conflict and bloodshed exist.

In the region near us, the Palestinian people have been deprived for many years of their basic rights, including the inalienable right to have their own independent and sovereign homeland. Israel's recent horrific aggression in Lebanon, which culminated in an international crime -- the massacre of the innocent Palestinian civilian population -- demonstrated the urgent need to achieve a just solution which will restore the right of the Palestinian people, who are waging a struggle under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO.

Along with all other peoples, we in Cyprus were very acutely affected by the barbaric crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. We made every effort to help the victims. Along with other manifestations of support, we made it possible for the foreign ministers of the countries which are members of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau on the Cyprus problem to hold a conference in Cyprus.

President S. Kiprianou stressed that Cyprus will continue to play an active role within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, in the United Nations and at other forums in order to find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian question and other international problems. Cyprus, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, firmly believes in the movement's principles and in the even more positive role it can play in the present complex international situation. And at the Madrid meeting, which is a continuation of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Cyprus is continuing to actively perform its constructive role as a member of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe.

Mr President, in a few days' time you will be celebrating the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, and at the end of the year the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. I ask you, in this connection, on behalf of the people and Government of Cyprus and on my own behalf, to ac ept congratulations and wishes of further progress and prosperity in conditions of permanent peace, steady progress and prosperity to the peoples of the USSR.

The achievements of the USSR peoples over the past 60 years have been truly immense in all spheres; they are to be admired, and you have every right to be proud of them. Today your motherland is a powerful and respected country, an impressive great power in the modern historical arena. Undoubtedly the October Revolution and the creation of the USSR were events of historic significance which exercised a profound influence on world development.

Allow me to propose a toast to the health of His Excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, His Excellency Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and all the outstanding Soviet leaders here today: to friendship between Cyprus and the Soviet Union and to the development of ties between our peoples!

Tikhonov Meeting Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 October carries on page 1 a TASS report headlined "Conversation in the Kremlin" on the meeting between Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus. Comparison with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 1 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 5, reveals the reports to be identical except for the following additional passage:

Last paragraph, after the last line the PRAVDA version adds:

The following took part in the conversation:

On the Soviet side -- V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.T. Astavin, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus; and V.F. Grubyakov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department;

On the Cypriot side -- N. Rolandhis, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus; K. Mikhailidhis, minister to the president of the Republic of Cyprus; A. Angelidhis, Republic of Cyprus ambassador to the USSR; (V. Markidis), acting director general of the Republic of Cyprus Foreign Ministry; (K. Vovidis), director of the Political Office of the President of the Republic of Cyprus; (A. Khristofidis), director general of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation; and (E. Ipsaridis), director of the Republic of Cyprus Foreign Ministry Political Department.

Kiprianou Statement

LD022044 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast; Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou speaks in Greek with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, today left Tbilisi for home. He was in the Soviet Union on a working visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. Before his departure, Spiros Kiprianou gave an interview to a correspondent of the Vremya program.

I am leaving the Soviet Union. My visit has been very useful and interesting. The talks which I had in Moscow with the leaders of the Soviet Union, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, touched on many international questions, questions of bilateral relations and, naturally, Cypriot problems. As for the international situation, we had no doubt about the need to end the arms race, return to detente in order to resolve the existing disagreements by peaceful means and to ensure stable peace throughout the world. This is ardently desired by the peoples and leadership of the Soviet Union and by us Cypriots.

This visit has again demonstrated the high level of our bilateral relations and the fruitfulness of our cooperation. We noted that there are opportunities to expand them, in particular in the trade and economic field, and we agreed to do everything we could to achieve this.

Both sides believe that the main condition of a solution to the Cypriot question is the prompt and complete fulfillment of United Nations resolutions. All prerequisites should be created to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, carry out demilitarization, pursue a policy of nonalignment without military or other (?outside interference) and without foreign troops or foreign military bases on Cypriot soil.

The solution of the Cypriot question on the basis of the principles of the U.N. Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the Declaration of the Nonaligned Movement will give the Cypriot people a chance to live in peace, and will ensure a better future for the present and coming generations.

Solving the Cypriot problem would not only benefit Cyprus, it would be a contribution to stronger peace and security in such an important region as the Mediterranean.

In the course of our visit to the Soviet Union, visiting Moscow, Latvia and Georgia, we have become aware of the great heights achieved by the Soviet people. This really tremendous progress is to be admired, and it has been made within a short historical term, because only six decades have passed since the formation of the USSR.

I would like to cordially greet the leaders of the USSR, and all the Soviet people on the occasion of the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This is really an important milestone in the history of mankind. I would like to wish further progress in conditions of universal peace.

I am leaving profoundly satisifed with both my visit and the talks. I would like to express great gratitude for the support which the Soviet Union gives the Cypriot people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Joint Communique

LD022256 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- Follows the full text of the Soviet-Cypriot communique (unofficial translation) [as received]:

At the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, the President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou paid a working visit to the USSR from 28 October to 2 November 1982.

Talks were held between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev and S. Kiprianou.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, A.A. Gromyko; alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, V.V. Kuznetsov; alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev.

On the Cypriot side -- minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, N. Rolandhis, minister to the president of the Republic of Cyprus, K. Mikhailidhis.

During the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus as well as topical international problems of mutual interest.

L.I. Brezhnev and S. Kiprianou noted that the Soviet-Cypriot relations are of stable nature, and that they continue to develop to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. They pronounced themselves in favor of deepening the cooperation between the USSR and Cyprus in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other fields; and of strengthening ties and contacts between the parliaments, ministries, departments and public organisations.

In considering the present state of trade and economic relations, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the growing volume of trade turnover and the diversification of its structure. At the same time the need was stressed for a further development of trade and for higher effectiveness of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

L.I. Brezhnev informed the president of the Republic of Cyprus of the achievements of the Soviet people in the socio-economic development of the country, of the preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and of the Soviet Union's struggle to lessen international tensions to curb the arms race and to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

S. Kiprianou informed of the situation in Cyprus as well as of the efforts exerted by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus aimed at achieving a settlement of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the U.N. decisions.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its firm and consistent policy of support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respect for its policy of non-alignment, and the need for the implementation of relevant decisions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council.

The USSR stands for an immediate, durable and just settlement of the Cyprus problem without military or any other outside interference, through constructive talks with account being taken of the legitimate interests of both communities; for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the elimination of foreign military bases in Cyprus; and for the existence of Cyprus as a united, independent, sovereign and non-aligned state.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus expressed profound concern over the fact that the Cyprus question remains unsettled and call for a speedy and full implementation of the U.N. decisions on Cyprus, including resolution 3212 [number as received] of the U.N. General Assembly, approved by the Security Council. They believe that the convening of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the U.N. framework would facilitate a prompt solution of the problem. Conviction was expressed that such a solution would greately contribute to the relaxation of tension in the area around Cyprus, and to the establishment in the region of a climate of confidence and cooperation for the attainment of which the two sides will exert required efforts.

L.I. Brezhnev and S. Kiprianou noted the proximity or identity of the positions of the two countries on the fundamental problems of the present-day international life. They expressed profound concern over the continuing dangerous aggravation of the situation in the world arena caused by the actions of certain forces aimed at turning the course of world events away from the policy of detente and dialogue towards confrontation and the escalation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, the preservation of the existing seats of tensions and conflict situations and the creation of new ones.

The sides reaffirmed their firm position that international relations should develop on the basis of strict observance of such generally recognized fundamental principles as renunciation of the threat or use of force, equality, respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states, inviolability of borders and non-interference in any form in the internal affairs of each other.

The sides are unanimous in that in these circumstances, persistent efforts of all states irrespective of their social systems are particularly necessary in order to prevent further aggravation of the international situation, and, in the first instance, to succeed in taking concrete measures to curb the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to achieve disarmament.

The president of the Republic of Cyprus positively assessed the consistent initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at achieving these goals. He welcomed the unilateral obligation of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as a step of exceptional importance. The sides believe that similar obligations on the part of the other nuclear powers would greatly contribute to progress in the overall improvement of the world political climate and in removing the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet and the Cypriot sides believe that this task would be facilitated by the implementation of the proposals on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, and conclusion of a relevant international treaty, and on multiplying efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and to ensure safe development of nuclear energy submitted by the USSR to the thirty-seventh session of the U.N. General Assembly for its consideration.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus stressed the important significance of achieving positive results at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, currently underway in Geneva, as well as at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its invariable desire to achieve that objective.

During the discussion of the situation in Europe the sides resolutely pronounced themselves in favour of the preservation and continuation of the all-European process initiated by the Helsinki Conference, of detente and cooperation among states. They stand for adoption in Madrid of a substantial and balanced final document which would reaffirm the firm commitment of the participating states of the European conference to strictly observe and implement all principles and provisions of the Final Act and would contain agreements on their further translation into life. The success of the Madrid meeting, including the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe would constitute a major step in developing that process. The Soviet side expressed its positive assessment of the role played at the Madrid meeting by Cyprus and other neutral and non-aligned countries of Europe.

The importance was noted of the draft final document of the meeting submitted by these countries, which provides the necessary basis for its constructive completion.

In the course of the talks an exchange of views was held on the situation in the Mediterranean. Concern was expressed over the escalation of political tensions and the continued existence of seats of war danger in this region. The sides noted the need for coordinated action by the states concerned with a view to making the Mediterranean a zone of stable peace and fruitful cooperation. It is their common conviction that the extension to that area of confidence-building measures in the military field, the reduction of the armed forces, the withdrawal from the Mediterranean of ships carrying nuclear weapons and the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear-weapon states of the Mediterranean could serve as a basis for achieving that objective.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus strongly condemn Israel's criminal aggression in Lebanon and its policy of genocide towards Palestinians. They demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Opposing separate anti-Arab deals, the sides emphasize that the path to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East goes through a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem on the basis of a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied by it. Realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the inalienable right to create an independent state of their own; as well as on the basis of ensuring the right of all the states of that area to an independent and secure existence and development. Such a settlement would be facilitated by convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

S. Kiprianou highly assessed the principles of a Middle East settlement proposed by the Soviet Union.

The sides noted the growing significance of the non-aligned movement which is an important factor in favour of improving the international situation and strengthening peace.

The intention of the Soviet and the Cypriot sides was reaffirmed to continue promoting the effectiveness of the work of the United Nations as an instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security.

L.I. Brezhnev and S. Kiprianou expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks, believing that they were useful and fruitful in expanding and deepening cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus. Agreement was reached that the two sides will continue to hold consultations at various levels with a view to exchanging opinions on questions of mutual interest.

During the visit to the USSR State Committee on Television and Broadcasting, the agreement on cooperation in the field of television and broadcasting was signed, and the agreement on avoidance of double taxation was signed at the USSR Ministry of Finance.

The president of the Republic of Cyprus laid wreaths at the mausoleum of V.I. Lenin and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The head of the state of Cyprus and his party, in addition to Moscow, visited the Latvian SSR and the Georgian SSR and acquainted themselves with the life and work of the Soviet people. Everywhere S. Kiprianou and his party were accorded a warm welcome.

President S. Kiprianou expressed cordial gratitude for the warm welcome and attention accorded to him and to his party in the Soviet Union and extended invitations to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev and to the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.A. Tikhonov to pay official visits to the Republic of Cyprus. The invitations were accepted with gratitude.

Departs Georgia for Home

LD021412 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tbilisi November 2 TASS -- President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus has left Tbilisi for home today. The president of Cyprus has been on a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At the airport decked with the national flags of the Republic of Cyprus, the Soviet Union and the Georgian SSR, the guests were seen off by President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR Pavel Gilashvili, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR Dmitriy Kartvelishvili, USSR Ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus Sergey Astavin, other officials, and ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the USSR Angelos Angelidhis.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR and the Government of Georgia have given a dinner today in honour of Spiros Kiprianou and the persons accompanying him.

"Our visit to the Soviet Union will contribute towards further developing friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Cyprus," Spiros Kiprianou said before departure. "Our talks in Moscow with general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev were highly useful and detailed and covered literally all fields of the economy and culture. We ardently support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and at preserving peace on earth."

Cables Brezhnev

LD031000 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- President Spiros Kiprionou of Cyprus addressed a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev from aboard plane.

"On the way back home I express gratitude for the cordial and generous hospitality accorded to me and my family during our stay in the Soviet Union. I express deep appreciation and heart-felt gratitude for the permanent support of our struggle. Please, accept my best wishes of good health for yourself and the wishes of further progress and prosperity to your country and your people".

SOCIALISTS WIN 'CONVINCING VICTORY' IN SPAIN

LD290812 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, October 29 TASS -- The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) has won a convincing victory at the October 28 general elections in Spain upon gaining an absolute majority in the Congress of Deputies. The PSOE gained 198 seats out 350. The ruling Democratic Centre Union Party (UCD) which earlier has 168 seats, returned only 13 seats. The Communist Party of Spain will be represented by five deputies. The right wing "People's Alliance" gained 104 seats, becoming the main opposition force.

The foreign policy program of the Socialist Party envisages postponement of negotiations on Spain's integration into NATO's military structure, then the holding of a referendum on the country's participation in that bloc, and then a reconsideration of the Spanish-U.S. agreement regulating, in particular, the status of U.S. bases in the territory of Spain. In the field of domestic policy the party intends to create 800,00 new job opportunities in the course of four years and to carry out a number of reforms in the social field.

UCD Defeat 'Logical Result'

LD292150 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes: Six years after the start of the process of eliminating the fascist dictatorship in Spain and establishing there a new, constitutional order another important step was made towards the democratisation of the country. As a result of general elections the mandate to handle the affairs of the state was given over to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

During the parliamentary elections on October 28 nearly ten million Spanish constituents voted Socialist, and the Socialist Party now will have 201 out of the 350 seats in the Congress of the Deputies, the lower house of the Spanish parliament. In accordance with the Constitution, after the opening of the first session of the newly-elected parliment, a new government will be formed in December, which will be sure be led by Secretary-General of the Socialist Party Felip Gonzalez.

The Socialists' victory testifies to the civic maturity of the Spanish who supported the party, which only a comparatively short time ago fought the dictatorship in the conditions of the underground and the Franco regime's ruthless repressions, without hesitation.

The scope of the Socialist Party's success was underlined by the knock-out suffered by the former government party, the Union of Democratic Center (UCD), which now has only 11 representatives in the Congress of the Deputies instead of the 167 elected during the 1979 elections. The UCD's failure is a logical result of its disintegration into five different groups, which was caused by sharp differences with the party. These, in their turn, are explained by the UCD leadership's shift to the right and the following setbacks in home and foreign policy.

The blatantly right-wing political organization, the Popular Alliance, now headed by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, former minister in the Franco Government, gained by the routing of the Union of Democratic Centre by becoming the country's second major party and increasing the number of is deputies from 9 to 105.

All other parties and groups found themselves trailing far behind. The number of their seats in the parliament of the new convocation ranges from 1 to 12.

One's attention is drawn to a considerable reduction in the number of parliamentary seats held by communists.

Before the October 28 elections, there were 23 Communist deputies in the parliament. Today, only five are left. In the opinion of observers, this is explained by the policy which the leadership of the Communist Party of Spain has recently been pursuing both inside the country and on the international scene and which has been repeatedly criticised, first of all in Spain itself.

The new government will inherit a burdensome legacy from the outgoing one. It will, in particular, have to cope with serious problems resultant from the acute economic crisis such as mass-scale unemployment, inflation, and the high cost of living. The country is also concerned over continued sorties by terrorists who are seeking to destabilise the situation and thus facilitate the intrigues of plotters who are still dreaming of turning the clock back to fascism. The Socialists declared readiness to come to grips with these problems in real earnest.

As for the problems of foreign policy, observers called attention to Felipe Gonzalez's statement on the resolve to "act internationally in defence of Spain's interests, for international peace, for detente and dialogue and in support of the freedom of the nations whose rights are being violated."

Future Prospects Analyzed

LD300550 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Observer Yuriy Stepanov commentary]

[Text] Following France, Greece and Sweden, the political pendulum in Spain has shifted to the left. The victory of the Socialists shows the great discontent of broad circles in Spain with the policy of the former ruling Democratic Center Union Party [UCD] which showed its lack of will and inability to solve the pressing problems in Spain. In the years of the UCD administration, unemployment was over 2 million and became a real national disaster. The prices of essential goods increased at a galloping rate along with the cost of living. Production has been at a standstill for some time.

The process of democratic restructuring of Spanish society promised by the UCD has not affected many key areas of life, particularly the judicial system, the police and the armed forces. Instead of devoting themselves to solving the country's urgent problems, the government gave preference to bringing Spain as soon as possible into the political-military organization of the capitalist countries -- NATO. This decision went against the desire of the majority of the Spanish people and further undermined the authority of the country's ruling party, which resulted in its disintegration and defeat in the elections.

It is clear that the victory of the Spanish Socialists does not automatically resolve the large number of problems facing the country, and Felipe Gonzalez's party has a difficult task to carry out the program announced on the eve of the elections within capitalist reality in Spain given the unfinished process of strengthening bourgeois democracy. The Socialists stress in their programme the struggle against the economic crisis and unemployment.

In the foreign policy section of the program, the Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] states its intention of reviewing the agreement with the United States, which has not yet been ratified by parliament, of breaking off the talks on Spain's entry into the NATO military structure, and of holding a referendum in which the Spanish people will have to decide on the country's entry into NATO. The PSOE political program comes out in favor of strengthening peace and detente and supporting talks on arms reduction. The PSOE considers it necessary to stick to the principle of a nuclear-free zone in Spain and states its aim of examining positively the problem of ratification by Spain of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

History shows that the bourgeoisie has never given up power without a struggle in any country and does not reconcile itself to defeat.

The bourgeois rightwing propaganda in the election campaign aimed the bacillus of fear at the masses with the argument about the inevitability of a military coup if the Socialists gained power. They were frightening the population with the threat of the inevitable economic chaos and disorders which would oblige the armed forces to impose order. The Spanish Confederation of Business Organizations has declared a crusade against the Socialists' nor can help from beyond the ocean for the right be excluded.

It is hoped that the broad-based support for the PSOE in the elections will help the Socialist Workers Party and other democratic capitalist forces solve the difficult problems facing the country today.

IZVESTIYA Views

LD291740 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 29 TASS -- "For the first time in Spanish history, Socialists are coming to power", IZVESTIYA writes tonight in a comment on Spain's parliamentary election returns.

It notes that nearly 80 per cent of the voters came to the polling stations, which is more than at the previous election. "The reason for it is that the present vote was of far greater importance for the Spanish people than just election of a new parliament. At issue was the choice of the country's future course in the post-Franco era because the policies of the Centre for the Democratic Union, the party that had ruled the country for the last five years, had led Spain to the brink of an acute economic and political crisis."

IZVESTIYA points out that the election platform of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [SSWP] envisages a freeze of the talks on Spain's integration into the military organization of NATO and a referendum for the Spaniards to voice their attitude to NATO membership.

The newspaper quotes in this context SSWP General Secretary Felipe Gonzalez as saying that on the international scene the Socialist government will come out in defence of the interests of Spain, in favour of international peace, detente and dialogue.

'Historic Moment'

LD011740 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0015 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Nov (TASS) -- PRAVDA describes the victory of the left-wing forces at the elections in Spain as "a historic moment in the life of a country which freed itself from a fascist regime only 7 years ago." Vladimir Chernyshev, PRAVDA's Madrid correspondent, writes today that having adopted the slogan of the need for change, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] has attracted to its side broad sections of the population -- working people, members of the intelligentsia, and small and middle-ranking businessmen, who favor the development of the democratic process and the further elimination of vestiges of the previous regime. It is no coincidence, therefore, that the elections are being described here as a plebiscite during which the Spanish people had to decide whether the country should proceed further along the road of reform or whether the conservative forces, which are striving to slow down the process that began with the downfall of Francoism and would even like to reverse the wheel of history, were to gain the upper hand.

"The millions of votes cast by the electorate for the candidates of democratic parties, which firmly support the Constitution, are the Spanish people's unambiguous answer to the intrigues of the reactionaries."

The newspaper says that the defeat of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] at the elections was the result of the failure of its governmental policy, its inability to solve the complex problems facing the country and the unpopularity of the domestic and foreign course of the centrists. It is a revealing fact that neither Calvo-Sotelo nor the majority of his ministers, nor the UCD secretary general, managed to get into the Cortes.

"The elections also show that the Spanish people reject the extremism of ultraright groups which advocate the forcible overthrow of the government and a return to former times."

So, PRAVDA concludes, there is every reason to expect that Felipe Gonzalez, who has been PSOE secretary general since 1974, will head the new cabinet. The very day after the voting, he met Calvo-Sotelo. The process of handing over power has begun.

FINLAND TO INCREASE SOVIET OIL, CHEMICAL IMPORTS

LD022108 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Finnish imports from the Soviet Union will increase next year. Oil imports are expected to rise to 8 million tons and the import of several chemicals will also increase. Under Secretary of State for Commerce Aake Wihtol said, after the round of talks which ended in Moscow today, that it was hoped that a final agreement on next year's goods exchange protocol would be achieved in talks to be held in Helsinki at the end of the month. It is expected that the agreement will be signed in mid-December.

The Moscow talks concentrated on increasing imports from the Soviet Union in order to balance trade. Finland's export surplus to the Soviet Union has risen to more than fmk4 billion. According to Under Secretary of State Wihtol, it will not be possible to balance the trade in 1 year, but long-term measures are required for increasing imports from the Soviet Union. The balancing is made more difficult by, among other things, the fact that the Soviet Union is not willing to increase exports to Finland of some products desired by Finland, such as sugar, salt and rye.

ALIYEV RECEIVES SORSA-LED FINNISH DELEGATION

PM021523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Guests in Baku"]

[Text] Baku, 27 Oct -- Today G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP] delegation led by party Chairman K. Sorsa.

In the course of a friendly discussion the guests were told about the gains made by the Azerbaijan working people in all areas of economic and social development during the years of Soviet power in the fraternal family of USSR peoples, and about how they are fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the recent celebrations in Baku.

G.A. Aliyev noted the successfully developing cooperation between the CPSU and SDP and between Finland and the USSR, and expressed confidence that it would consolidate and deepen in the interests of relaxing international tension and averting the threat of thermonuclear war.

Our visit to the USSR, said K. Sorsa, can serve as a good example of the favorable development of relations between the SDP and the CPSU. We intend to continue consolidating these contacts, since they benefit not only our parties but also both countries, and contribute to the struggle to consolidate peace.

On the same day, the guests laid flowers on the monument to V.I. Lenin. A wreath was also laid at the eternal flame by the tomb of the 26 Baku Commissars.

The members of the delegation visited the Museum of Azerbaijan History and toured an exhibition at the USSR People's Friendship Center.

COMPARISON OF SOVIET, FINNISH DELEGATIONS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 October carries on page 4 a TASS report under the heading: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee" which is about the meeting that took place between the CPSU and Finnish Social Democratic Party in Moscow. Comparison with the Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian item published in the 27 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, reveals the reports to be identical except that the PRAVDA version notes that the following people were also present at the meeting in addition to those listed.

Last paragraph after the last line the PRAVDA version adds:

CPSU Central Auditing Commission members A.I. Lukyanov and A.F. Rumyantsev; V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; SDP Executive Committee members M. Ahde and R. Tuominen; Executive Committee Candidate member K. Rukki; and J. Hyvonen, chairman of the VAASA District SDP Organization.

FINNISH DIET DELEGATION IN USSR FOR TALKS

2 Nov Moscow Talks

LD022054 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The Diet delegation which is visiting the Soviet Union, led by Diet Speaker Johannes Virolainen, had talks with their Soviet hosts in Moscow today. The talks dealt with the situation in Europe, among other things. Here is a report by Reijo Nikkilae:

This is Moscow. The second day of the parliamentary delegation's visit began with the laying of wreath in Red Square, first at the Lenin Mausoleum and then at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Aleksandr Park, next to the Kremlin Wall.

And inside the walls, in the building of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the actual talks of this visit were held. The Soviet parliamentary delegation was led by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who yesterday acted as the main host. Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, had to be absent from the talks because of illness. Other members of the Soviet delegation were chiefly members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Also present were members of those parliamentary committees which correspond to the Finnish Diet committees to which the Finnish delegation members belong.

No official communique has been issued on the talks yet, but according to the Finnish delegation, the talks lasted for about 2 and 1/2 hours. Most of the time was taken up by the speeches of Shitikov and Virolainen. Shitikov went through the international crisis spots in the worried tone which has generally marked the speeches of the Soviet leaders during the past few weeks. Shitikov spoke at particular length about the situation in Europe. Virolainen gave assurances of the continuity of Finland's policy with regard to the Soviet Union. He said he hopes for results from the Madrid follow-up conference and spoke about some other international issues in general.

Virolainen will have talks with Shitikov on matters concerning the Inter-Parliamentary Union, on Saturday after the delegation's return to Moscow from Volgograd and Yerevan.

Shitikov Meets Delegation

LD021858 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- The strengthening of the interparliamentary ties between the USSR and Finland meets the interests of the peoples of both countries, serves the cause of peace on the European Continent, said Aleksey Shitikov, the chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He spoke today at a meeting of deputies of the Supreme Soviet with a delegation of the parliament of Finland. The meeting was held in the Kremlin. The Finnish delegation is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Aleksey Shitikov pointed with satisfaction to the fruitful development of versatile Soviet-Finnish relations based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. A good example of mutually advantageous cooperation has been the construction in the USSR with the participation of Finnish specialists of the Svetogorsk Pulp and Paper Complex, as well as the Kostomuksha Mining and Dressing Complex. The strengthening of relations between the two countries is promoted by scientific, technical and cultural ties, contacts along the line of the "USSR-Finland" and "Finland-Soviet Union" Societies which are developing with every year.

Touching upon international matters, the Soviet parliamentarians stressed that creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe would promote the attainment of security in the region, and that the Soviet Union is prepared to support practical steps in this direction.

We in Finland support the struggle of the Soviet Union, of all progressive forces coming out for peace and, on our part, also declare for the relaxation of international tension, said Johannes Virolainen, the speaker of the parliament of Finland, the head of the delegation. The policy of detente can be the only reasonable policy in our troubled and contradictory world. The parliamentarians of Finland are prepared to continue cooperation with parliaments of other countries so as to promote by common efforts the consolidation of peace on earth, he said.

Insistent need to strengthen united action of parliamentarians, of all progressive forces to ensure durable peace and security of peoples was emphasized during the conversation that passed in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The parliamentarians of both countries came out for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, for the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and cooperation in Europe.

There was an exchange of information on the activity of the parliaments of the USSR and Finland.

A luncheon in honour of the guests from Finland was given in the Kremlin on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Finnish parliamentarians went to the Lenin Mausoleum and laid down a wreath.

In tribute to the memory of Soviet soldiers who perished in the struggle against fascism, they placed a wreath at the unknown soldier's tomb at the Kremlin Wall.

In the evening the delegation left on a tour of the Soviet Union.

COMPARISON OF ZAGLADIN ROME TALKS WITH PCI

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 October carries on page 4 a report by correspondent G. Zafesov headlined "Exchange of Opinions" on the Meeting Between Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member, and the leadership of the Italian Communist Party. Comparison with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 27 October Soviet Union Report page G 4, reveals the reports to be identical except that the PRAVDA version adds the following passage.

Second paragraph, last line the PRAVDA version adds:

The development of this cooperation presupposes the possibility of a comradely, principled discussion of the problems which arise with a view to bring positions closer, with mutual respect and observing the universally accepted norms for relations between parties.

COMMENT ON ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT

LD022240 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1930 GMT 2 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" Program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Spadolini has arrived in Washington on a visit. He is accompanied on the trip by Foreign Minister Colombo. They will hold talks with President Reagan and other high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration.

Reporting on the coming discussions, observers note that there are major differences between the two sides on a whole range of international problems. Rome and Washington look differently on the continuation of the process of detente and the settlement of conflict situations in the world. Italy has an interest in expanding cooperation on the European Continent. The Italian prime minister wants to pay special attention to the discussion of trade and economic relations between East and West. Spadolini has spoken in favor of lifting U.S. discriminatory measures which are subverting the development of West European economies. Italy is indignant over the sanctions taken by the United States against the Italian company Nuovo Pignone which is taking part in the supply of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. The U.S. authorities at the New York customs have impounded motors for gas turbines bought into the United States by the firm. They were not stopped by the fact that the turbines were destined for Algeria and the contract had been signed long before the introduction of the U.S. sanctions. In response, the Italian Foreign Ministry asked for an explanation from the U.S. State Department. The visit by Prime Minister Spadolini to Washington will provide an opportunity for the Italian Government to state its position at the highest level. And here, as Italian leaders are indicating, they are acting not simply on behalf of their own country but also on behalf of other members of the EEC who are expressing their dissatisfaction at Washington's egoistic and unilateral actions.

USSR RATIFIES TAX AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN

PM0021543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Ratified"]

[Text] By a decree of 26 October, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the agreement between the USSR Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden on the removal of double taxation on incomes and property, which was signed in Moscow 13 October 1981.

U.S. TROOPS IN LEBANON, AID TO ISRAEL VIEWED

Increase in Number

LD022242 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Israeli occupiers continue to commit outrages in Lebanon. Tel Aviv is trying by any means to delay the entry of the Lebanese Army into East Beirut which has been transformed by the occupiers into a bridgehead for transferring troops and arms to north Lebanon. Prime Minister Al-Wazzan has accused Israel of paralyzing the functions of the government in the regions seized by Israeli troops. Our correspondent reports from the Lebanese capital:

Israeli armored personnel carriers are in Al-'Awza'i on the outskirts of West Beriut; this is a fact borne out by the documentary evidence. Just alongside is the Mediterranean 6th Fleet. What are the American Marines from the so-called multination forces here in Beirut up to? They do not care that Israel is crudely violating the commitments it assumed.

I recall that even at the beginning of October Israeli headquarters pledged to completely withdraw all its troops from the Western districts of Beirut and the Washington administration guaranteed all this. But what is actually happening? The rulers in Tel Aviv and the U.S. Administration are acting together and carefully coordinating their interventionist actions in Lebanon.

New units of American Marines recently arrived here, and, as the press reports, there are already plans to increase their numbers in Lebanon to at least (5,000) men. This, of course, is not counting the U.S. Mediterranean fleet, part of which is now permanently stationed off the Lebanese coast.

One should also note that the stronger the threat of the Tel Aviv rulers with regard to the Arab countries, the more evident is the presence of the American military in this region. It is not enough for the Washington administration that Israel's cruel aggression in Lebanon is based on all-round American support. What is happening here in Lebanon confirms that it is a question of implementing the aggressive plans of American imperialism in the Near and Middle East and in the Mediterranean region. This arouses the justified anxiety of the Arabs.

Tasks Expanded

LD022102 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Nov 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Gretchkov]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has announced that the tasks of the U.S. Marines who are serving with the Rapid Deployment Force in Lebanon are being expanded. The U.S. forces, in accordance with a decision of President Reagan, will carry out patrol duties in East as well as West Beirut beginning immediately.

Lebanese political circles have expressed great fear of the fact that expanding the bounds of the operations of the U.S. military units may be another step toward entrenching its presence in this country. This fear has valid reasons. THE WASHINGTON POST said that the Reagan administration (?believes) that the Lebanese crisis has provided the United States with vast opportunities. It has drawn up a long-term plan to achieve two aims: first, to try and link Lebanon to the United States much more firmly and second, to secure a permanent military presence there and turn it into a U.S. bridgehead.

The information given by THE WASHINGTON POST indicates that feverish preparations are being made by the General Staff of the U.S. Marines to ensure the dispatch of several thousand more U.S. soldiers to Lebanon on the orders of the White House to join 1,200 men already in Beirut. Political commentators recall in this connection that the Pentagon has exploited the separate Camp David deal to keep the multinational forces in Sinai under this pretext. Now Washington is trying to entrench its foothold in another bridgehead by using the developments in the Middle East in the direction desired by Washington, and to apply pressure on the Arab countries in order to impose its will on them.

Palestinians Ignored

LD012308 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 1 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] Many Arab television companies and radio stations stress today that Tel Aviv enjoys the unlimited support of Washington which ignores the PLO's right to represent the interests of the Arab people of Palestine as recognized by the international community. In a video report received from Beirut today, U.S. servicemen are shown in the Lebanese capital. It is clear from the accompanying commentary that the peace initiative -- that so-called U.S. peace initiative -- is nothing but direct U.S. interference in the Arab-Israeli conflict on the aggressor's side.

THE WASHINGTON POST today published an interview with PLO representative Hasaan who arrived in the United States as part of the Arab League delegation. Hassan said it might be worthwhile to welcome these U.S. initiatives, but first and foremost the Palestinians should be given the right to create a separate, independent, national entity. We want to have our own flag, passports, army, parliament -- in short, our own state, Hassan said. In his words, the Palestinian National Council, which is the chief legislative body of the PLO, will hold its session this year to give Reagan an official reply regarding his Near East plans. Dissatisfaction with the fact that Washington does not exert the same pressure on Begin in the matter of recognizing the PLO as it does on the Arab states to recognize Israel, was also expressed in this interview.

Arms to Israel

LD290932 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- "The United States is an accomplice in the aggression and crimes of the Zionist barbarians in Lebanon. It is thanks to American-made weapons supplied by Washington to Tel Aviv practically without any restrictions that the Israeli military are carrying out genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples," SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today. Deliveries of weapons of all types, even most barbaric ones, to the Tel Aviv military have long since been regarded by the White House as a major element in their "strategic cooperation" the newspaper states.

To cite some facts and figures: The United States granted Israel in the past six years 12 billion dollars only as official state aid, that is six times more than in the previous twenty years. The Israeli Zionists demand that Washington deliver to them between 1981 and 1985 7.5 billion dollars worth of weapons. And they press for the deliveries of only most advanced weapons which even U.S. allies in NATO do not have.

"Indeed, the Israeli Army can be justly described, as it was done by Yasir 'Arafat, as an American-Israeli army," SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes.

Early in 1982 the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published an article which points out that the overall U.S. aid is equal to nearly half of Israel's national income. In recent time this aid was an average of three billion dollars a year.

Two thirds of all official aid fall on military deliveries. Besides, aid from U.S.-based Zionist organizations reaches nearly one billion dollars a year.

"Participation of U.S. monopolies in developing Israeli war industry is so great that this allows one to speak about the latter's integration with the American military-industrial complex," SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA concludes.

RPP CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'PLUNDER' OF LEBANON

TA031020 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1730 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Convoys of military trucks are returning to Israel with Lebanese and Palestinian property which was pillaged during the aggression. Bags and boxes can be seen on Israeli armored vehicles, on tanks and even on artillery weapons. The Israeli Army is pillaging and plundering Lebanon. When the Israeli soldiers break into the houses they take whatever they can: clothes, furniture and even kitchen utensils.

The Soviet correspondent (Aleksandr Semionov), who visited Beirut, says that when he went through Corniche al-Mazra'ah Street he could see through the broken window the rooms where the official PLO Headquarters had been located. These rooms are now totally empty. The Israeli invaders in IDF [Israeli Defense Forces] uniforms not only took the documents and archives, but even typewriters, furniture and ashtrays. Refrigerators and telephones also became booty of war for the Israeli soldiers. It was discovered that every vehicle and piece of military equipment which was (?damaged) by the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots and which was sent to Israel for repair and restoration were simply full of cigaratte cartons, whiskey bottles, and tapes of every kind.

Do not think that the Israeli Government officials in Lebanon were oblivious to the fact that the insolence of the Israeli soldiers has gone beyond any limit. For Begin and Sharon, it is important that pillage and plunder in Lebanon be done not by isolated men or small groups; it is important that the pillage and plunder be done in an organized manner, on a national basis. Therefore, Israeli leaders decided to pillage to the roots, but according to the plans to exterminate Lebanon as an economic rival, to undermine the foundations of Lebanon's economy, banks, plants, tourism and agriculture. This plan was developed a long time ago.

The confiscating of hundreds of tons of food and clothing clearly testifies to the extent of the pillage and plunder in Lebanon, as well as the transferring to Israel of the control and tracking systems from the Beirut International Airport, of the equipment from Lebanese industrial plants, shops and offices. Israeli entrepreneurs and bankers also did not sit idly by. The Israeli banks immediately opened in Lebanon what are called mobile branches and began putting Israeli currency into use. Those entrepreneurs began demanding from the Lebanese banks information about secret deposits.

The damage done to Lebanese agriculture was especially rough. Everything was destroyed: the animals, the fields, the equipment, the tools, the sheds. Whole orchards were uprooted. And all this was included in the aggressive plan against Lebanon.

The terrorists from the Begin-Sharon sect have long since crossed the line separating morality from immorality. All the good people in the world, and apparently in Israel as well, treat the 20th century barbariahs with disgust. Apparently, many in Israel who receive the spoils of war taken from the Lebanese and the Palestinians understand that it will not improve their economic situation, it will not bring prosperity and happiness into their homes. On the contrary, the stolen spoils will remind them of the sufferings of the people who because of the ruling circles in Israel were turned into the victims of the expansionist policy. The spoils will be a reminder that an unjust war not only kills physically but also brings about the degeneration of those who wage it. Those who received the spoils plundered in Lebanon will remember only of what the dirty war is turning their sons, husbands and brothers into.

PLO ENVOY IN MOSCOW HAILS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

PM031133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Just Cause Will Triumph"]

[Text] Despite the bloody carnage in West Beirut and the other acts of genocide perpetrated by Israel, the heroic people of Palestine are strengthening their determination to continue the struggle to implement their just demands. This was stated on 29 October in Moscow by M. ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO mission in the USSR, at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. M. ash-Sha'ir rated highly L.I. Brezhnev's proposals aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Near East problem. He expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for their aid and solidarity with the Palestinians' struggle.

WOUNDED PALESTINIANS ARRIVE IN USSR FOR TREATMENT

LD020146 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- A group of Palestinians wounded during the Israeli aggression in Lebanon arrived in Moscow today aboard an Aeroflot flight from Damascus. They have been invited to the Soviet Union for treatment by the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Ministry of Health of the USSR. This is not the first group of Palestinians to receive medical aid in the Soviet Union. Some of them have already completed and others are undergoing treatment at the best clinics of Moscow.

ALGERIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER ENDS USSR VISIT

PM010901 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 22-23 Oct 82 p 3

[APS report: "End of Mr Salah Goudjil's Visit to USSR"]

[Text] Moscow -- Mr Salah Goudjil, FLN [National Liberation Front] Central Committee Member and minister of transportation and fishing, left Moscow Thursday at the end of a 4-day visit to the USSR at the invitation of Soviet Minister of the Maritime Fleet Guzhenko. During his visit the minister had talks with the Soviet ministers of the maritime fleet, railways, transport construction and civil aviation and with the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. During those talks Mr Goudjil and his Soviet interlocutors examined possibilities for extending bilateral cooperation in the various spheres covered by his ministerial department.

It should be noted in particular that very advanced negotiations are now taking place between enterprises in the two countries for the design and construction of the western section of the high plateau strategic railroad.

IRAN'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS, SOVIET AID VIEWED

NC291335 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The 16th regional session of FAO continues its works in the capital of Cyprus, Nicosia. Iran's agriculture minister delivered a speech at the session and listed the agricultural gains of his country following the revolution. About 40 grain elevators, built with Soviet cooperation, play an important role in improving the provision foodstuffs to the Iranian people, especially bread. Following the victory of the revolution in Iran, the large grain elevators in Karaj, Yasuj, Shahr-e Kord and some other cities became operational. At present the construction of a number of other grain elevators is rapidly progressing with Soviet cooperation. The importance of this Soviet cooperation has especially increased because, while trying to create difficulties for the newly established Islamic Republic, the United States and other imperialist countries refused to install a number of important production units in Iran, recalled their experts and declared an economic embargo on Iran.

CPSU DELEGATION CONTINUES CONGO VISIT

PM021445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Oct -- The visit to the People's Republic of the Congo by a CPSU delegation headed by A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, which is here under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] continues.

The delegation has had meetings with Pierre Nze, member of the PCT Central Committee Politburo and Congolese foreign minister, and also (Selesten Goma-Futu), member of the PCT Central Committee and chairman of the PCT Central Control and Auditing Commission. A fruitful exchange of experience in the sphere of the organization and activity of primary party organization took place during talks between the CPSU delegation and a PCT delegation at the PCT Central Committee Organizational Department.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES NYERERE ON REELECTION

LD021920 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated Comrade Julius Nyerere on his reelection as chairman of the Party of the Revolution of Tanzania.

The telegram expressed confidence that the friendly relations between our countries and parties will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Tanzania in the interests of universal peace, social progress and complete liberation of Africa from colonial and racial oppression.

CPSU SENDS MESSAGE TO TANZANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

PM291005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To the Fifth Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee greets the participants in the Fifth Congress of the Revolutionary Party -- the acknowledged political leader of the Tanzanian people.

Having proclaimed a course of socialist restructuring of society, the Revolutionary Party is implementing progressive transformations in the country, striving to strengthen its economic independence and rebuffing attempts by foreign and internal reaction to deflect Tanzania from its chosen path. Your congress must be an important step along this path.

People in the Soviet Union know Tanzania as a "frontline" state which makes a worthy contribution to the struggle to eliminate colonialism and racism in southern Africa and to the cause of consolidating African unity on an anti-imperialist basis. In the conditions of the dangerous deterioration in the international situation caused by the adventurist policy of aggressive circles of imperialism, the Revolutionary Party raises its voice in defense of peace and detente and against the threat of thermonuclear war.

Soviet Communists express feelings of combat solidarity with you dear comrades, and wish the Fifth CCM Congress success in its work.

May the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party and between the Soviet and Tanzanian peoples strengthen and develop.

[signed] The CPSU Central Committee

TANZANIAN LEADER, GOLUBEV-LED DELEGATION MEET

PM021503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation with Delegation"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 27 Oct -- J. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) and president of the republic, received here today the CPSU delegation led by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, which is attending the congress of the Revolutionary Party underway in Dar es Salaam.

Mutual satisfaction with the pace at which contacts between the CPSU and the CCM are being implemented was expressed during conversation, as was a belief in the need for the further development and consolidation of Soviet-Tanzanian ties at both the party and state levels.

The conversation touched on certain issues concerning the present-day international situation and of the struggle for peace and security, against the threat of nuclear war and for the complete and final liquidation of racism and colonialism.

J. Nyerere assessed highly the Soviet state's peace initiatives aimed at lessening international tension and halting the arms race. In particular, he described the Soviet Unions' pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as an important and constructive move toward lessening the danger of nuclear war.

DOLGOV COMMENTS ON UPCOMING OAU SUMMIT

LD022156 Moscow in English to Africe 1700 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The foreign minister of Kenya has announced that the summit of the Organization of African Unity, originally due in Tripoli last August, is likely to meet in the Libyan capital later this month. Commentary is by Andrey Dolgov.

It is the first clear-cut indication of the place and time of the African summit since last August, and the announcement comes from the country whose president, Daniel Arap Moi, is the present chairman of the Organization of African Unity. It should be especially stressed that there have been no changes as to the venue of this summit. It remains to be Tripoli, the Libyan capital. As our listeners probably remember, the slanderous propaganda campaign certain circles in the West, the United States in particular, launched over the issue. Washington was working hard to wreck the meeting in Tripoli.

According to press reports, the United States exerted political and financial pressure on some of the African countries to make them boycott the planned meeting. The West hoped that the former pretext for postponing the summit assembly -- the controversy over the membership of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic -- would signal the collapse of the Organization of African Unity. Simultaneously, the forces of reaction and imperialism intended to deliver a blow at progressive states on the continent. Washington wants to turn the Organization of African Unity into an organization similar to the Organization of American States, whose views reflect its own.

It would be naive to think that certain circles in the United States had given up their attempts to make the Organization of African Unity serve their interests, if not to destroy it altogether. It is most unlikely that these circles will remain indifferent to the first official report of a resumption of the assembly of the Organization of African Unity. Whatever the case, it is obvious that the difficulties in the way of the Tripoli meeting have created a very real threat to the very existence of the Organization of African Unity. It is by no mere chance that despite a difference, a special group was appointed in Tripoli in August to try to keep conflict tendencies down to a minimum, to get the summit under way and to restore the prestige of the Organization of Africa Unity.

It is not necessary now to count those in the Organization of African Unity who have retained their views or have decided to compromise on some of the controversial questions. It is obvious that the assembly scheduled for late this month will become a reality and will be effective if it is based on what unites and not what disunites the member countries of the pan-African organization.

In the opinion of many observers this is all the more important since its agenda includes such cardinal issues as firm resistance to the increasingly brazen policy of the regime in Pretoria, the Namibian problems, the situation in the Middle East, Africa's struggle for a new international economic order, the role of African countries in the movement of nonalignment, the drafting of a common position at the United Nations Organization. The Soviet Union has more than once said that it firmly stands for unity between the peoples of Africa. The recent Soviet-Ethiopian communique, for example, says that the Soviet Union positively assesses the role of the organization of African nations against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid. The Soviet people, the document goes to say, strongly denounce the attempts made by imperialist circles to undermine the Organization of African Unity and split the ranks of African countries.

U.S.-SOMALI MILITARY COOPERATION ASSESSED

LD022114 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] An American military delgation led by Assistant Defense Secretary Noel Koch has had talks in Somalia with President Siad Barre and the Defense Minister Mohamed Ali Samatar. According to Radio Mogadishu, the two sides have agreed to expand their military cooperation. Recently, the United States has already stepped up arms supplies to Somalia which are being used to suppress large-scale protests against the Barre regime. In repayment, Somalia has allowed the Americans to establish military bases on its territory.

The Cuban newspaper GRANMA recently remarked that the present Somalia regime was increasingly aligning itself to the American imperialists and that its actions added to tensions in the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean. Under the pretext of an external threat, the paper said, the Somali Government had been continually appealing to the United States and other Western powers for military aid. It had been establishing cooperation with the most reactionary regimes in the area which are (?hotting) up Somalia's expansionist ambitions.

As for the huge purchases of American arms, they fall heavily on the shoulders of the Somali working masses. As a result there have been more large demonstrations of protest and a step-up in the arms struggle led by the Somali Democratic Salvation Front. All this, GRANMA pointed out, convincingly demonstrated the Somali people's striving for sweeping change.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOSTS DEPARTING LIBERIAN ENVOY

PM031015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 29 October Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, gave a luncheon in honor of F.T. Petiquoi, ambassador of the Republic of Liberia to the USSR, in connection with his departure for home.

GEORGADZE RECEIVED BY DORTICOS IN HAVANA

PM021527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Havana -- Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and minister of justice, has received M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is in Havana at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Power. During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on the work experience of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Assembly of the People's Power.

SOLOMENTSEV RECEIVES VENEZUELAN DELEGATION

PM021601 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Visit of Venezuelan Delegation"]

[Excerpt] On 26 October M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of leaders of Venezuelan municipal councils, headed by E. Beker, Venezuelan municipal cooperation association secretary for international ties. During a friendly conversation the visitors were told about economic and cultural development in the RSFSR, which is fittingly greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new labor successes.

Both sides expressed profound concern at the continuing deterioration of the international situation. They stressed the great significance for the cause of peace and detente of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reply to the appeal by Venezuelan politicians and public figures. It supports the need for immediate and decisive action to avert the danger of the outbreak of a new world war. E. Beker advocated the further strengthening of friendly ties and cooperation at various levels between the two countries.

V.A. Demchenko, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, V.M. Vinogradov, RSFSR foreign minister, and B. Bermudez Briceno, Venezuelan ambassador to the Soviet Union, participated in the conversation.

GUADELOUPE CP DELEGATION VISITS 11-19 OCTOBER

PM011053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] From 11 through 19 October a Guadeloupe Communist Party delegation composed of (P. Tarber) and (S. Pierre-Justine), Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries, and (J. Merault) Central Committee member, was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation visited Moscow, Kiev and the Crimean Oblast. It familiarized itself with the party organizations' work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and with the Soviet people's life and achievements.

The Guadeloupe Communists had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture. They also visited food industry enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and institutes.

A delegation members appraised highly the Soviet Union's successes in communist building and voiced their support for the USSR's foreign policy initatives aimed at preserving and consolidating peace.

EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATION

PM021607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Moral Climate of the Collective"]

[Excerpt] The political nucleus of the labor collective is the primary party organization. Its atmosphere directly influences the entire atmosphere of the enterprise or institution. Communists are called on to set an example in labor and conduct, to support innovative initiatives and to develop businesslike criticism and self-criticism. Nor must it be forgotten that the primary party organization has the right to control the activity of the administration or the work of the apparatus. And that means that it can and must influence a leader if he behaves improperly and has the right to call any party member to order if his conduct contradicts the interests of the collective.

The trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations have great educational potential. The abilities of each member of the collective are well known to his work comrades and they can therefore develop them successfully and assist the birth of initiative in fulfilling plans and pledges. At the same time the collective applies most effective measures for influencing those who violate discipline. Here publicity is of great significance. For instance, the discussion of a misdemeanor at a workers' meeting later leaves a deep mark. Of course, on one important condition: that the meeting takes place in a principled atmosphere and there is no room for leniency or an all-forgiving approach.

New forms of team organization and work incentives have recently proved their advantage. In collectives, like mixed teams, working on a single job schedule produces a substantial saving of time, manpower and material resources. Discipline is stronger, wages are higher and young workers learn a skill more rapidly. It is in such a team, as the 17th USSR trade union congress noted, that a sense of being the master of one's plant, the master of one's country, is truly forged.

Nonetheless the team contract is being introduced more slowly than we would like. Shortcomings in the organization of production and conservatism in thinking are also having an effect. The task of the party organizations and Communists consists in strengthening these collectives by every means and creating the greatest scope for displaying their inherent potential.

The creation of a healthy moral and psychological climate in the labor collectives is promoted by well organized socialist competition. The more effective the moral and material incentives in labor, the more precise the assessment of results and ways of achieving them, then the more guarantees that people will work precisely, harmoniously and most productively.

For any organization there is no more crucial task today than worthily greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and making an important contribution to the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions. On the eve of the October anniversary the CPSU Central Committee appeals:

Working people of the Soviet Union! Create in every labor collective an atmosphere of creativity, comradely mutual assistance and a high sense of responsibility for fulfilling the 5-year plan!

Strengthen conscious Communist discipline!

DESIRABLE PARTY LEADERSHIP QUALITIES DISCUSSED

PM021115 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 2

[Interview with Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V.V. Tsalobanov by E. Gorchakova: "Creator by Profession"; date and place not given]

[Text] The profession is party worker. What qualities, skills and personality traits, what amount and what type of knowledge are required to master this profession? Scholars at the Leningrad higher party school are devoting much attention to investigating this complex of problems and determining the professionally significant qualities of party leaders. This was the theme of our correspondent E. Gorchakova' conversation with Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V.V. Tsalobanov, a lecturer.

Correspondent: We often say that party leader is not a profession but a position of trust.... Indeed people are not taught to be party secretaries at VUZes. But then fate takes a hand and the Communists elect a comrade as their leader. He starts doing party work in earnest and on a permanent basis -- not as a voluntary activity but as his main work, that is, professionally. Therefore, there must be work techniques which should be thoroughly mastered. And clearly one can formulate the type of work and even determine what demands that type of work makes on those who are doing it.

V. Tsalobanov: That's right. You see, we normally put it in a simple way by asking can a person become a mathematician, has he an aptitude for languages, should he take up volleyball or would it be better if he went for long-distance running, which of the mass machine tool operator professions is he best suited for? In short, experience has been accumulated, so to speak, in identifying an individual's potential professional traits.

Why have these yardsticks not applied to the profession of party worker? Because, I think, until recently there was no definite answer to the question: Is there such a profession as party worker? Now there is an answer. Party work is a profession. Yes, it still begins with the party meeting, the collective opinion and collective trust. But that is only the beginning. The abilities and the knowledge which the collective has discovered in a particular person, on which it is relying, must be developed by that person; not haphazardly, but systematically; not individually and at random, but as an integrated whole. On what qualities and abilities, on what outlook and on what amount and type of knowledge should the profession of party leader be based? We are conducting sociological research in this sphere. As we study practice and generalize views we try to compose a model of the professional party worker. What he is and what he should be. Then we know what to teach party school students and how to teach it.

Correspondent: But you will agree, Vladlen Vasilyevich, that there has always been tremendous interest in the party workers personality and in the molding of his firm political stance. So basically it is not a new problem.

V. Tsalobanov: We are not out to invent. The research is based primarily on Leninist demands on the leader, including the party leader. In the party leader's personality structure we can distinguish basic qualities such as the moral and political qualities characterizing the individual's social direction and ideological-political and moral position; work qualities characterizing the individual's training and ability to carry out the functions of a party leader; the individual's personal psychological features, including his character.

Correspondent: And is it possible at all to objectively create a model of the character of the ideal party worker?

V. Tasalobanov: I would not create a model here. It appears that people will accept a party leader of any disposition, will forgive weaknesses and admire strong points, provided they can see in his actions great purpose, justice and moral purity. We believe that communist purpose is the decisive quality in the profession of party figure.

It is this, not rank and title, that creates a basis for acknowledging a party leader's authority and, consequently, increases his influence. It is in itself a strong educating factor. And it is essential if he is going to master the Leninist style of party leadership and unswervingly observe Leninist norms of party life in his work.

Correspondent: But it is surely desirable for every member of our society to have a communist purpose, not just the party worker....

V. Tsalobanov: That's right. But for a party worker it is not just desirable, it is obligatory; it is a fully formed quality which he has now. It is a fact that the party worker possesses fully and in real terms a communist purpose which determines his place in the collective as a political leader -- organizer and educator of the masses.

Correspondent: What personality qualities is it essential for a party leader to possess?

V. Tsalobanov: When describing leaders who deal successfully with the most difficult and complex tasks, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev names such qualities as an acute sense of the new, a creative approach to the job, tenacity, quickness and independence of thought, boldness and the ability to make maximum use of available resources and opportunities, to pursue a policy quietly, in a businesslike manner and without fuss, always to have the ultimate goal in mind and to take a reasonable risk, if necessary, for sound reasons. Leonid Ilich stresses that these qualities and this work style are what a party worker needs most.

I think that is an exhaustive description. A leader's authority is determined by such traits as unity of word and action, attention to people, accessibility, readiness to help others when the going is tough and ability to inspire and rally, organize a smooth operation, create an atmosphere of trust, good will and exactingness and establish a fruitful, businesslike style worthy of Communists.

It is possible and necessary to make oneself that kind of leader. Sometimes you have to become less excitable, overcome your own shyness and learn, if natural qualities are lacking, the "secret" of influencing people in a courteous way.

Correspondent: It is often said that today's leader, in contrast to the party workers of the past who were strong-willed and were not frightened of risk and responsibility, lacks resolve and, if you like, courage. What recommendations do the experts have to make here and what is their view of the most effective type of party committee worker?

V. Tsalobanov: At no stage of social development has anyone ever released a party worker from personal responsibility and personal resolve, nor will this happen. It is just that with the present level of knowledge it is possible to foresee and prepare for much of what used to cause sleepless nights and took massive efforts to deal with. The strong-willed are less noticeable, less brash. Today's party leader must be a competent, well educated and erudite person. After all we are living in an era of scientific and technical revolution, of the switch to intensive economic development; an era of global social and spiritual transformations. You don't succeed here, as Lenin put it, by being brusque or pushy, by being steadfast or vigorous....

A party worker must have some kind of scientific education and a high degree of specialized knowledge, above all in the sphere of economics and the organization of industrial and agricultural production, science and culture. He must combine general professional training with training in the sphere of management science and specialized organizational training. Incidentally, Lenin placed special emphasis on knowledge of the theory of our state apparatus and the principles of administration. "We must learn and learn at institutes of higher labor organization," he stressed. Back in 1918 Vladimir Ilich called efficient and businesslike organizational work the "first priority and chief task." Businesslike is a complex concept whose content Lenin described differently in different situations.

But, generally speaking, to use Lenin's words, being businesslike means being able to move things along efficently, to do the job and to get the biggest and most accurate results with the minimum amount of effort.

A leader's businesslike approach is manifested in his ability to make maximum use of available resources and in his tenacity in pursuing his goal, implementing his ideas, keeping his word and remembering his decisions. Lenin wrote that there are people who frequently give the most marvelous advice and guidance but are ridiculously, ludicrously and disgracefully "ham-handed" and incapable of putting their advice and guidance into practice and taking practical steps to ensure their words are converted into action.

I would mention as a particularly important quality today discipline: the party worker's ability to obey and give his all irrespective of the type of assignment. And there is another quality: self-criticism. Criticism of one's own activity and behavior is the most valuable quality as far as a party worker is concerned. Without it all the other professionally significant qualities may become meaningless.

Correspondent: I have met party workers who appeared to possess all the requisite qualities for successful work: educated, disciplined, self-critical; but every step forward has been difficult for them. In fact, it wasn't always an actual step forward. There was still something missing.... Perhaps they were unable to correctly determine the specific aim at the particular moment; were unable to see in which direction to strike, so to speak.

V. Tsalobanov: I said before how important it is for a party leader to have a sense of the new. And this is what is usually lacking in those you have talked about. To be able to successfully spot the target you have to be able to discern the emergence of what scientists call "growth points," that is, the promising beginnings in the socioeconomic or spiritual process which will become reality tomorrow.

Correspondent: "A sense of the new" -- we often use this concept today in relation to the party worker. How do experts interpret this concept?

V. Tsalobanov: There is a whole range of demands here. Farsighted solutions to current questions. The ability never to be content with what has been achieved, to see it only as a step on the way to greater achievements. The ability to concentrate attention and effort in promising spheres. Persistence and tenacity in surmounting the obsolete and outdated. The ability to spot in time and support the initiative and creativity of the masses. A characteristic trait of the leader who has a sense of the new is the ability, Lenin said, to take account of objective conditions and rapidly and flexibly change tactics, selecting another way of achieving the goal if the old one has proved inadvisable or impossible for the particular period. The sense of the new is manifested in an ability for independent investigation and profound scientific and practical generalization. And every party worker needs an agile mind and well-developed imagination to ensure that this sense of the new never fails. Lenin believed, incidentally, that imagination is essential in all areas, and is a quality of people in the most rigorous sciences.

The profession of party worker is difficult. It is a talent, but a science as well. The one cannot exist without the other. At any rate, it shouldn't....

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON KOMSOMOL TRADITIONS, TASKS

PM021455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Editoral: "Alongside the Older Generations"]

[Excerpts] It is deeply symbolic that the Lenin Komsomol marks its birthday on the threshold of each anniversary of Great October.

After all, it was October which flung wide the door for young people, offering them boundless expanses for the application of their young strength and opening the way to knowledge and creative labor. And from the earliest post-October years, in all stages of the building of the new world, they have invariably stood alongside the older generations as one of the main assault forces in military deeds and labor achievements and in developing the economy, science and culture of the land of the soviets.

Youth is the morning of life, the time of education of feelings, when the person is formed as an individual and a citizen. That is why even today Lenin's behest to the tribe of youth -- to learn -- is relevant in the highest degree. And it does not only mean acquiring knowledge. Learn honest labor; and in passing through the school of army service, learn to master modern weapons and combat hardware to perfection so as to be always ready to defend the motherland; learn organization, labor and moral discipline, the art of relationships, the ability to value your own time and other people's, respect for your elders. Cultivate deep communist convictions, moral purity and patriotic and internationalist feelings, and take life, with all its complexities, from these standpoints. And, of course, learn implacability toward ideology and morality which are alien to us, toward laxity and indifference, toward spiritual poverty, toward any deviations from our social norms.

The success and effectiveness of this all-round learning is determined to a considerable extent by militancy of Komsomol committees and bureaus and the standard of training, activeness, businesslike approach and political and moral maturity of their leaders. These questions are acquiring particular significance now that the report and election campaign is spreading in primary Komsomol organizations. Businesslike assistance to young people from party, soviet and economic organs resolves a great deal. And of course, it is not a matter of surveillance in small things, but of attention toward young people's initiative, trust and support and cultivating in Komsomol cadres independence, organizational qualities and unity of word and deed.

Nothing is more effective in education than the living example. The 1.5 million Communists and candidate members of the party who work in the Komsomol are called upon to set such an example for their contemporaries in everything. Such an example is set by the invaluable labor and life experience of mentors -- production innovators, second-generation [potomstvennyy] workers and kolkhoz members and specialists. Such an example is offered by our illustrious veterans of revolution, wars and labor. And they have no higher duty than to prepare successors worthy of the immortal glory of the October pioneers and to hand down to them, from heart to heart, the burning torch of loyalty to communist ideals and the unfading traditons of Bolshevik principles and persistence in resolving the tasks set.

The Young Leninists' League is today meeting its latest anniversary in the full flower of its forces. And a few days previously, on 23 October, millions of our country's young men and women held with tremendous enthusiasm a Komsomol and youth subbotnik dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the Lenin Komsomol's birthday. Young people are working with inspiration in the shock vigil before the holiday. And at this time the words of the CPSU Central Committee October slogan ring out with special conviction:

Long live the Lenin Komsomol -- the Communist Party's reliable helper and combat reserve, the leading detachment of young builders of communism!

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON NEWSPAPER CONTENT

PM291445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "An Authoritative Interlocutor"]

[Excerpt] Fresh impetus to the improvement of the press' work and journalists' creative efforts has been given by the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Newspaper TRUD."

The resolution notes the need to raise still further the ideological and literary standard of published materials, resolutely eliminate dullness and cliches and strive to ensure that the newspaper becomes for its readers an authoritative, intelligent and confiding interlocutor. The importance of informing working people more fully on all questions of domestic and international life was pointed out at the all-union scientific-practical conference of ideological workers which took place in Tallinn.

It is the lofty and honorable task of every publication to become an authoritative, intelligent and confiding interlocutor! To justify its purpose and the readers' expectations means striving for a situation in which every newspaper is distinguished by competence, is easy to understand and clear in form, and precisely and consistently covers the main areas of interest. The Soviet press is called upon to persuasively and purposefully propagandize the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, the advantages of socialism and our motherland's historic achievements; to show on the basis of concrete facts the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy; and to foster in the Soviet people ideological resoluteness, high moral qualities, patriotism and internationalism. It is necessary to exploit more fully the power of the printed word for the mobilization of the working people to fulfill the 5-year plan targets and the country's Food Program and to raise labor productivity.

The reader's trust in what a newspaper says grows if it is interesting and accurate and carries constructive proposals and serious generalizations. General appeals and definitions, bombastic phrases and verbiage can cause nothing but irritation. Lenin's behest to journalists is topical today, too, as before: "Make a little less political chatter... Get a little closer to life. Pay a little more attention to how the worker and peasant masses are in fact building something new in their everyday work. Verify a little more the extent to which this new thing is communist."

Does what is written in the press always meet these criteria? Unfortunately not yet always. For example, at the beginning of the year all the newspapers published the specific pledges of pacemaking labor collectives, krays, oblasts, cities and republics. The time has now come to take stock. But is it often that we see a detailed analysis in the press on how the instigators of socialist competition keep their word? Or, take such an important newspaper genre as the propaganda articles and political discussions which are carried by many local publications. Sometimes in a sizable amount of materials, you will not come across a single local fact, although often it is simply impossible to do without it. Instead of a confiding tone and simple, intelligible exposition there is pseudoscience, poverty of language and didactic enthusiasm.

The following kind of scene can also be observed: A reader picks up the day's newspaper, flicks through it and then puts it to one side. Why? Newspapers appear to carry things to read -- there are both substantial articles and short observations to be found here -- but what this means is that none of them is really attractive in terms of thought, form or the formulation of a problem. A routine character sketch of a production worker lies side by side with unimportant information. An obsession with coverage of pro-forma events is noticeable, and there are a lot of reports in the press which are often stodgy and bland. Newspaper editorial offices clearly underestimate the importance of the background item, analytical dispatch, satirical story or sharp political caricature on international themes.

A newspaper's authority depends to a great extent on how the reader's voice is heard on its pages, how fully and effectively the editorial mail is exploited for raising principled questions and conducting "open-letter days" and "oral editions" of the newspaper in labor collectives. Experience accumulated by a number of central publications, LENINGRADSKAKA PRAVDA, the Ukrainian RABOCHAYA GAZETA, SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA and other mass media and propaganda organs convincingly shows that the regular publication of working people's opinion on domestic and international questions, surveys of letters and comments on the editorial mail by party, soviet, and economic leaders help to realize in practise the principle of publicity in all our work and to solve topical problems more efficiently.

The strength and influence of a press organ is determined to a decisive degree by the effectiveness of what it publishes. Here, support for noteworthy items in their newspapers by party, trade union, and Komsomol organs, and specific help in seeing a matter through to the end, whether it be a generalization of progressive experience, or criticism of negative phenomena, count for a great deal. It is necessary to educate cadres to respect what is published in the press and make strictly answerable those guilty of purely formal replies and red tape, and of suppressing criticism and victimizing critics.

The great trust shown in the Soviet press by our party and people demands of each journalist and editorial collective tireless creative effort and constant concern to ensure that the printed words serves the cause of communist creation even more effectively.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO UZBEK WORKERS

LD291532 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Greetings from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the Communist Party Central Committee of Uzbekistan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR and to all the working people of the republic:

Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee has received with satisfaction the report by the Uzbek SSR on the fulfillment of plans for the sale of grain, vegetables, potatoes, fresh fruit, grapes and cucurbitaceous crops to the state. The republic's agricultural workers carried out the harvest in an organized manner and despite the complicated weather conditions of this year sold to the state 1 million tons of grain. Corn growers kept their word. Thanks to their efforts, the area sown in corn was increased and the total harvest of corn grain in the republic reached 2 millions tons. Good work was done by vegetable growers, vine growers, orchard workers and cucurbit growers. They sold to the state 3.13 million tons of fruit and vegetable products which is 276,000 tons above plan.

The success which has been achieved is the result of an effective use of ever increasing state investments in the development of irrigated agriculture; the extensive introduction of integrated mechanization and use of chemicals; the achievements of science and its advanced application; the growing skill and selfless labor of the grain growers and vegetable growers of the republic; and the skillful organizational and political work of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs.

On this great labor victory I cordially congratulate the collective farmers; workers of sovkhozes; machine operators; specialists of agriculture and water conservancy; workers in procurement, transport and processing enterprises; party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs and I express deep gratitude to all those who actively participated in the struggle for this year's harvest.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the working people of the republic will apply maximum efforts toward the successful completion of the gathering of all the harvest that has been grown by agricultural workers and, as always, will fulfill with honor the high socialist pledges for the sale to the state of raw cotton and will achieve new successes in socialist competition for a worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW EDITION OF GRISHIN BOOK

PM011429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Unattributed book review: "Following the Course of Creation"]

[Text] Loyalty to scientific communism, clarity of purpose and sound knowledge of ways of achieving it, a deep sense of responsibility for the destiny of the people and the destiny of the country and a deep awareness of international duty to all working mankind -- this is what characterizes Lenin's party.

The 26th CPSU Congress convincingly demonstrated once again that it is honorably performing its role as the Soviet people's collective leader and political vanguard.

Topical questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy activity are covered in the recently published selection of speeches and articles by V.V. Grishin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom [footnote: V.V. Grishin, "Selected Speeches and Articles," second, enlarged edition, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982, 736 pages].

At the dawn of Soviet power V.I. Lenin said that if we want to make our country powerful and rich "we have the material in our natural resources, in our manpower and in the splendid scope which the great revolution has given to people's creativity..." ("Complete Works," vol 36, p 80). Today, the book says, one should add to this the USSR's tremendous economic, scientific and technical might and the wealth of historical experience accumulated by the party and the people. We certainly have everything for further successful development. It is now a matter of making the standard of political and organizational work in the sphere of economic building even higher.

Proceeding from the party's program demand -- all for man, all for the good of man -- the 26th CPSU Congress determined the ways of developing the national economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan. They include accelerating scientific and technical progress, placing the economy on an intensive development footing, making more rational use of the country's production potential, ensuring all-round savings of all types of resources and improving the quality of work.

The tasks set by the party are particularly topical for Moscow as the country's major economic and scientific center. The city has a great industrial potential which includes over 1,100 industrial enterprises with fixed capital worth many billions of rubles. The capital produces more than 14 percent of the country's motor vehicles, over 12 percent of its machine tools, around 9 percent of all-union instrument building output and over 6 percent of light and food industry output.

The book shows that the capitals' Communists are aware of their great responsibility for revealing and exploiting the advantages of the intensive method of development. Party organizations have taken charge of work on the modernization and retooling of enterprises, intensification of their specialization, fuller utilization of production capacities and improvement of labor productivity. Very close attention is being paid, V.V. Grishin writes, to improving the management and planning of the economic mechanism in line with CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions. The Communists of Moscow, the home of economic ministries and central departments, have a special role to perform in ensuring well-organized, efficient work at all management levels, improving planning and increasing party members' responsibility for the fulfillment of decisions adopted on questions relating to the economy, plan targets and contract commitments.

At the moment Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are focusing attention on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum which approved the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990. The book analyzes in detail Moscow Communists' tasks and activity in implementing it. The capital's party organization is doing a great deal of work to exploit the city's industrial, scientific and technical potential more fully in order to further strengthen agriculture's material and technical base and intensify agriculture. Moscow's patronage assistance to agriculture is being stepped up and it is being better organized: Each rayon has been given a patronage assistance plan for the 11th 5-year period, and the overall volume of work will exceed R130 million.

The book says that socialist democracy is the most important factor in the comprehensive progress of developed socialism and a guarantee of the successful implementation of CPSU policy. Five years of work in accordance with the new Constitution has most convincingly demonstrated its effectiveness and creative force.

Mobilizing Soviet people's creative energies, the party is refining the democratic methods of national economic leadership, stimulating working people's participation in management and seeking to further increase the masses' social and political activeness.

Our country's working people, including all Muscovites, fully approve and warmly support the domestic and foreign policy of the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. "All the strategic orientations of CPSU policy, the implementation of important measures on key questions of the development of Soviet society and improvement of the people's life and the active struggle for peace and international security are associated with the name of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and his indefatigable activity," the author notes. It is nationwide support for the CPSU's Leninist course which is the mighty source of Soviet people's historical creativity.

Working people took to their hearts the party's appeal to make the economy economical, steadily improve labor productivity and preserve and augment the wealth of the whole people. The aim of initiatives by a number of Moscow enterprises which have pledged to make fuller use of scientific and technical achievements to ensure savings of manpower, materials and energy -- initiatives which have spread throughout the country -- is to improve work efficiency and quality. A large-scale movement has developed to encourage economy and thrift in every work place, to widen the range and improve the quality of consumer goods and to create low-waste technology. It was also initiated by Moscovites.

Nearly 5 million people in the city are currently participating in socialist competition. More than 300 Moscow workers, supporting the undertaking by industrial workers who were delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, fulfilled their personal annual targets by 7 November 1981. And now, in the second year of the 5-year plan, thousands of Muscovites have resolved to complete their production plans ahead of schedule, by the Great October jubilee. The labor competition motto is "60 shock labor weeks to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation." It was no accident that the collectives of leading Moscow enterprises came up with an initiative to hold a communist subbotnik on 18 December devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. This initiative encountered a widespread response among working people in all the union republics.

"Moscow is the country's political and economic heart," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted. "In its beating you can hear the rhythm of life in the whole of our great motherland. Everything new and advanced has always found support here." This high assessment gives the Moscow party organization and all Muscovites a big responsibility.

Particularly important is the task set by the party of turning the capital into a model communist city. Concentrating efforts on resolving this task, the capital's party organization is devoting special attention to ensuring better living and working conditions for everyone. Of great importance here are the persistent improvement of public health services, education, trade, consumer services, public transport and municipal services and the strengthening of law and order. A model communist city, the book notes, is a city with a high level of economic, scientific and cultural development, one which is comfortable to live in and which possesses a favorable moral atmosphere.

Today Moscow can rightly be termed the embodiment of the achievements of economic and social progress and the unity of the nations and ethnic groups of our great power. The Communists and all the working people of the city are making a vast contribution to building up the entire country's economic, scientific, technical and cultural potential, and the capital is linked to all parts of the country by threads of friendship and fraternal cooperation. Moscovites are directly involved in resolving major all-union national economic tasks such as the development of fuel, energy and raw material resources in Siberia, the Far East and the north, the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and the development of the Nonchernozem Zone. Graduates of Moscow VUZes currently working in every union and autonomous republic and in every major city. There are more than 850,000 students representing nearly all the country's nations and ethnic groups at Moscow's 76 VUZes and 144 tekhnikums.

The more deeply the masses comprehend and grasp the aims, tasks and methods of CPSU policy, the more the people's creative forces grow and demonstrate their might. The capital's party organization is carrying out broad, multifaceted ideological-political work, reorganizing in the process many of its components and sectors in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress instructions. The book provides broad coverage of Moscow Communists' activity in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." It considers the peculiar features, intersts and demand of the different categories of Muscovites and their views and feelings. The content of ideological work is becoming more topical, its links with life are strenghtening and its forms are being improved. Practically all working people -- 92.3 percent, or 4.7 million people -- are receiving political and economic instructions. Much attention is being paid to patriotic and internationalist education and to creating the proud feeling of belonging to the great Soviet motherland -- bulwark of peace and progress on earth.

V.V. Grishin's speeches at the congresses of a number of fraternal parties and his addresses at meetings with the party aktiv and working people of the capitals of socialist countries feature prominently in the book. They convincingly demonstrate that our party, following Lenin's behest, always proceeds in its international activity on the basis of the interests of socialism, the liberation and anti-imperialist struggle and the consolidation of world peace. It consistenly advocates strengthening unity with all detachments of the international communist movement and gives them all-round support.

The Leninist strategy of peace implemented by the Communist Party and the Soviet state is of paramount significance in the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation and the activation of the most aggressive forces of imperialism. The Peace Program for the Eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress indicates realistic ways of reducing the threat of war, limiting the arms race, deepening detente and developing broad international cooperation. While putting forward constructive new initiatives, the Soviet Union has at the same time done and will continue to do everything to maintain its defense capability at the required level, will be prepared for any surprises and will firmly resist aggressors.

The articles and speeches included in the book contain a profound analysis and generalization of the Moscow party organization's activity and reveal the ways and means of resolving the complex tasks being set by the party at the stage of mature socialism. The book is bound to attract attention of the party, soviet and economic aktiv, ideological workers and a wide circle of readers.

PRAVDA ON TBILISI CEREMONY, CHERNENKO SPEECH

PM021609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Fruitfulness of Leninist Friendship Among the USSR Peoples; Presentation of Order of Lenin to Tbilisi"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 29 Oct (TASS) -- The capital of Georgia has been in festive array. A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the city soviet devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Tbilisi was held here today.

In the hall were members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet, the leaders of party, soviet and public organizations of the republic and the city, leading production workers, scientific and cultural figures and Soviet Army servicemen.

The session participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the meeting participants, delivered a speech.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Speech

The session participants greeted with tumultuous applause Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message and congratulations on the great and significant event in the city's life, which were conveyed by K.U. Chernenko.

We have a duty to Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, Leonid Ilich said to me in conversation the other day. The city has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the 65th anniversary of October is approaching, and it would be good to present the award.

I hoped to find the time myself, but the preparations for the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and other urgent business simply do not permit me to leave Moscow, even for a short time.

It would be good if you [ty] flew to Georgia and presented the order to the city of Tbilisi. As you know, the republic is interesting. The party organization works energetically and creatively. Eduard Amrovsyevich Shevardnadze sets a good tone for everything. Convey to him, and to the other comrades, too, of course, my kindest greetings and best wishes. Also tell them that I well remember last year's visit to Tbilisi. You cannot confuse that city with any other. It is growing and is being constructed well, and it carefully preserves the flavor of olden times. In general, a great deal can be learned from the people of Tbilisi. They are supremely worthy of the award.

Congratulate them cordially on my behalf, too. I firmly believe that both Tbilisi and all Georgia will gladden the motherland with glorious new achievements in the coming years.

Permit me also, K.U. Chernenko continued, to associate myself with the warm words of the general secretary of our party's Central Committee and to congratulate you on the award with all my heart.

I saw this mission as [an expression of] great trust.

Tbilisi, like every city, has its own unique history and destiny. Your city has long been a home not only for Georgians, but also for Armenians, Russians and people of various nationalities. Any national arrogance whatever has always been alien to working Tbilisi.

On this festive day we recall the heroic fighters, the brilliant cohort of revolutionaries whose selflessness and heroism ushered in the era of the socialist Tbilisi and socialist Georgia.

During the grim time of the Great Patriotic War Tbilisi sent more than 92,000 of its sons and daughters to battle against the fascist invaders. The city's industry was transformed into a forge of weapons.

What good, fine changes each postwar year has brought to the city! I don't mean that everything has been smooth and rosy. Life is not free from difficulties, both objective and subjective. Indeed, you know better than I the complex political work you had to carry out after the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom's Organizational and Political Work To Fulfill the 24th CPSU Congress Decisions." This was a struggle for a healthy political climate in the republic, a struggle, if you like, for its good name and its honor. And the Communists of Tbilisi and of all Georgia, headed by Comrade Shevardnadze, have coped well with the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee.

The work was difficult and nonroutine. It has to be admitted that what sometimes happens in our country is that a while after the adoption of a resolution comrades will meet, discuss, calculate the percentage growth in this or that, then disperse.

No. People in Tbilisi acted differently: They met of course -- more than once and at all levels -- and they discussed, but not only percentages but also the price at which they had been achieved, the atmosphere in which practical work had proceeded, the way it has influenced the state of affairs in the collective, the morale of the Communists and their responsibility to society and to the entire party organization. That is, everything that affects not only the material conditions of a person's life but also his moral state and the entire moral climate in the labor collective was taken into account. This is very important.

The creative approach toward intraparty work and toward ideological and organizing activity is the guarantee of certain success in all our affairs.

Tbilisi, the speaker noted, is confidently scaling new heights. Since 1977 the city's industry has been working virtually without laggard enterprises. In the last 5-year plan the capital of Georgia was awarded a Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee each year. That is a wonderful achievement. I want to express the hope that you will consolidate this tradition.

The Tbilisi party organization's experience of improving the management of the city's socioeconomic life is instructive.

But no matter how considerable the city's achievements, there is still a considerable number of difficulties and unsolved problems. I know, in particular, that the electricity, heat and water supply systems need improving. These are not petty questions. They touch on people's interests. And the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers and the appropriate all-union ministries and departments must resolve them more rapidly and to better standards of quality. The beautiful socialist city on the banks of the Kura is becoming more elegant, more attractive and more convenient for all its residents with every year that passes.

Tbilisi's successes are certainly a result of the great positive changes that have occurred throughout Georgia in the last 10 years. Thanks to intense, conscientious work and to the consistent implementation of a course toward production intensification, the main indicators of Georgia's economic development have moved considerably closer to the union-wide average level. The fact that the 11th 5-Year Plan, which you have begun very well, envisages the priority development of the sectors determining technical progress is important.

Georgia's example, K.U. Chernenko continued, shows what a great role the all-union division of labor plays in the life of each Soviet republic. The development of Georgia as an organic part of the united national economic complex has made it possible to create sectors completely new to the republic. I refer above all to the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and the modern machine building and metalworking sectors.

Today Georgia provides about 30 percent of the total volume of manganese ore, produces 30 percent of the mainline electric locomotives and around 15 percent of the electric loaders.

All this convincingly shows the correctness of the 26th party congress's course -- the course of building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time making maximum use of this potential for the harmonious development of the entire country. This is vivid evidence of the fruitfulness of the Leninist friendship among the peoples of the USSR, whose 60th anniversary we will soon be celebrating. This friendship, tempered in extremely difficult trials, is strong by virtue of the fact that it rallies without depersonalizing, it generates in every people inexhaustible creative energy and firm confidence in the future.

In short, you have something to be proud of. And it is no accident that the activity of your party organization received "On the Georgian SSR Party Organizations' Organizational and Political Work to Prepare for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR."

But I think it would not be superfluous to recall that there are in the republic considerable reserves and opportunities which are not being fully utilized, and there is still plenty of unfinished work. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev drew your attention to this in the most principled manner last year. The CPSU Central Committee knows that you are working persistent to implement Leonid Ilich's remarks and instructions.

Since ancient times the difficult labor of the farmer has been held in high esteem in Georgia. The skill of the rural working people has not decreased today; last year Georgia accounted for 8 percent of grape purchases, 94 percent of leaf tea purchases and almost 100 percent of citrus fruit purchases. So that today we can with complete justification say thank you to your republic's agricultural working people for their selfless labor.

The tasks stemming from the Food Program are now at the center of your attention. It is good that you are seeking to define the specific place of each rayon, city, sovkhoz, kolkhoz, plant, factory, institution and organization and each household [dvor] and working person in their fulfillment. The recent Georgian Communist Party Central Committee October plenum, at which there was a serious, impartial discussion of reserves and shortcomings in grain and fodder production, was indicative in this respect. That kind of self-critical, businesslike statement of the question is the only correct one.

You have experience of solving major economic problems and of making creative use of the tremendous potential of the collective farm. And good experience. This is shown, for instance, by Abashskiy Rayon's initative on improving agricultural management, which is now an all-union asset.

All our practice shows that the decisive factor in success is skillful party leadership and the ability of party committees to select and place cadres correctly and to rouse the Communists and all the working people to selfless work. It is this that characterizes the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's organizational and political activity. What is attractive is the persistent quest for new forms of work, the ability to organize it with a view to the future and with reliance on the broad working people's masses, and the implacability toward everything that runs counter to the nature of our system and our morality. That is the correct, Leninist line.

It is good that, following the Leninist tradition, you are proceeding to the open discussion of urgent problems of the republic's development in labor collectives, at party meetings and in the press, not shrinking from controversial and difficult topics, and that you are gauging the accuracy of your decisions by the people's opinion. It is impossible to manage efficiently in any other way in a society such as ours. The creativity of the masses is an inexhaustible source of unprecedented social energy; and full use must be made of it.

Unfortunately, there are still leaders who feel uncomfortable on a platform in front of the masses. But if they are competent people and principled and honest Communists, they have nothing to fear. Criticism from below, although unpleasant, is necessary and useful to everyone. You cannot lead the masses and not be answerable to them. Those are two sides of the same coin, as the saying goes.

We must constantly strengthen discipline and organization everywhere. Obviously, it is not a question of blind, unthinking obedience. Our discipline presupposes consciousness, a profound understanding by everyone of the nature of the questions that are being resolved, and independence and initiative in the struggle to implement the collectively formulated and approved plans. Monolithic ranks and unity of will are needed in this struggle. "...A united will is needed," V.I. Lenin said, "Everyone must act as one person on every practical question. The united will cannot be merely a phrase or symbol. We demand that it exist in practice."

The united will of our party, K.U. Chernenko said, is vividly expressed in the Communists' cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that faithful continuer of the great Leninist cause. That cohesion is the guarantee of the successful resolution of all our tasks.

The more than 11,000 primary party organizations in Georgia are a tremendous force, comrades. The report and election campaign has been widely developed in your republic, as it has throughout the party. It is important that it be held in an atmosphere of Bolshevik exactingness. Every fair criticism and every businesslike proposal from a Communist must result in real action.

The rallying of the creative intelligentsia on party positions and the skillful utilization of the tremendous educational potential of art are a substantial success of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. The achievements of contemporary Georgian literature, cinema and theater are inextricably connected with Georgian cultural masters' handling of acutely social problems and with their struggle against everything that is incompatible with our understanding of human dignity and honor. The creative gains of the Georgian socialist culture enrich the culture of the entire Soviet people and of all the fraternal republics.

It so happens that our festive meeting has coincided with the birthday of the Komsomol.

It is customary to say that young people are the country's future. That is true, of course. But it is also true that young people are even today determining the face of our motherland to a large extent.

Young emissaries of Georgia are working in shock fashion on the major all-union construction projects. This labor, patriotic and international tempering obtained during the years of youth is an irreplaceable asset.

The social gains of the Soviet system have become the customary norm of life. That is how it should be. But we must ensure that the historical meaning of the Soviet people's gains and the true price of what preceding generations have achieved are known to our successors. Each young person must be helped to profoundly understand the aims and achievements of our revolution and to be filled with a sense of personal responsibility for continuing the great Lenin's cause. We all want young people not simply to assimilate but also to enrich the labor and sociopolitical experience of their fathers and grandfathers.

It is pleasant to note that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, realizing the importance of these questions, is seeking to combine young people's enthusiasm and profound knowledge with mature cadres' wisdom and experience.

K.U. Chernenko went on to touch briefly on international affairs, noting the two main, deep-seated trends whose clash determines the present political climate.

At one pole of world politics are all who advocate preventing nuclear war, ending the arms race and resolving disputed problems by means of constructive negotiation; in other words, who advocate the relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence.

At the other pole are all those who would like to torpedo detente, spur on the arms race and return to cold war times. These politicians of yesterday are not all that great in number. But they are dangerous, dangerous especially because a tremendous military machine, primarily that of the United States, is in their hands.

The American ruling class has not stood the test of detente, the test of peaceful cooperation.

Indeed, detente is a multifaceted, multidimensional process. Detente is certainly the road to peace and cooperation.

But not only that. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that detente creates scope for the democratization of international life in general and increases the political activeness of the broadest masses. Detente is inseparable from each people's right independently to decide their destiny and choose their way of life and direction of social development.

To hope that it is possible to preserve and "freeze" the sociopolitical status quo is reactionary utopianism, nothing more; life has conclusively proved that.

For almost 2 years the U.S. rulers have been "flexing their muscles." For almost 2 years Washington has been directing abuse at the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. For almost 2 years the myths of the "Soviet threat" and the "hand of Moscow" have served as a kind of ideological foundation of U.S. policy. What has Washington achieved? It certainly has even more nuclear bombs now. One military program outstrips the next. But the U.S. international position is not becoming stronger as a result of this. On the contrary.

The American politicians' cynical talk of "limited," "protracted" and "rational" nuclear missile war and their intention to localize such a war in the "European theater of military operations" have resulted in increased nervousness and anxiety in West Europe.

New lines of tension have emerged in relations between the United States and Latin America.

What about the Near East? It is clear to everyone that were it not for Washington's support and patronage, Israel would not have risked embarking on the path of genocide against the Palestinian people and turning long-suffering Lebanon into a bloodbath. The Americans are now wriggling and are in a spin.

More cracks have appeared in Japanese-American relations. Incidentally, they have also been on the increase in Japan's relations with a number of other countries because of its turn toward militarization, which is what Washington is talking it into.

American policymakers, the speaker continued, may well add a huge foreign policy deficit to the $100-billion budget deficit, the record unemployment, the wave of bankruptcies and the other crisis phenomena. Matters have reached the point where the following argument could be found in an American newspaper. If Moscow had managed to infiltrate its own agents into the White House, the paper wrote, they could not have done more than the current administration to undermine America's prestige. So that is where the "hand of Moscow" should be sought, it turns out.

The Soviet Union pits against the bellicose, great-power, utterly egoistical U.S. foreign policy course a confident, restrained policy free from short-term fluctuations. "From the decree on peace, the first legislative act of Soviet power," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "to the recent exceptionally important decision — the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons — the entire policy of our party and state has been filled with a sincere desire to preserve peace. The Soviet Union is prepared to do and is doing everyghing possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe, curb the arms race and strengthen the foundations of world peace."

Our country's European policy is based on the need to preserve the values of detente and to preserve and augment what was gained and enshrined in Helsinki.

We, K.U. Chernenko said, sincerely want to normalize relations with the great Chinese neighbor and we are convinced that this will benefit both China, the Soviet Union and the cause of world peace.

The Soviet Union is against the further growth of tension in Soviet-American relations. We are in favor of their normalization and improvement and we are prepared for businesslike, thorough talks that necessarily take into account both sides' interests.

But if Washington is unable to rise above primitive anticommunism and if it continues a policy of threat and diktat, okay, we are strong enough and we can wait. Neither sanctions nor warlike poses frighten us. We believe in reason. And we believe that sooner or later -- and the sooner the better -- reason will prevail and the danger of war will be averted.

Mankind is worthy of peace and it will live in peace.

K.U. Chernenko's sppech was listened to attentively and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

In conclusion K.U. Chernenko read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the city of Tbilisi the order of Lenin and, to prolonged applause from the session participants, attached the lofty award to the city banner.

The session was addressed by T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisi party Gorkom; L.O. Razmadze, team leader at the production association named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR; Prof I.N. Tsitsishvili; and M.M. Sotskov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District. They expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the lofty award. The speakers gave assurances that the working people of Tbilisi and the entire republic would multiply their efforts in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and would fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The following persons congratulated the people of Tbilisi on the lofty award on behalf of the Baku, Yerevan and Sverdlovsk delegations: Party Gorkom First Secretaries V.A. Guseynov and L.N. Nersesyan and Sverdlovsk Gorispolkom Chairman P.M. Shamanov.

The decisions on awarding Comrade K.U. Chernenko the title of honorary citizen of the city of Tbilisi was read out at the session, to applause from those present.

Then E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke. Today, the day when Tbilisi was awarded the highest motherland award -- the Order of Lenin -- will go down forever in the city's history, he said.

As they accept the award, the people of Tbilisi, who are responsible to kind words and attention, address their joy and gratitude above all to the man whom they named an honorary citizen of Tbilisi in that unforgettable May of 1981, to the outstanding citizen of our era: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Today, too, we say: The Communists of Tbilisi and all Georgia and all the republic's working people, like our entire party, like the entire Soviet people, unanimously and wholeheartedly support the policy of our Leninist party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by that faithful Leninist, great organizer of communist building and outstanding politician of our time, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We support its domestic and foreign policy aimed at strengthening our socialist homeland's economic might, at reinforcing its defense might and at the sacred struggle for world peace in the name of a peaceful life beneath peaceful skies and to the glory of peaceful labor and the people's security.

The conference of USSR Armed Forces leading personnel held 2 days ago in Moscow, at which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered a profound and principled speech, took the form of a vivid, impressive demonstration of the economic and social progress of our motherland, which is greeting the USSR's 60th anniversary in the flower of its might.

The order of Lenin presented to Tbilisi, the speaker continued, is an award to all generations of the city's workers and its scientists and cultural figures.

Ten years ago, as they set about implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom, which was historic for the republic and for its capital, the city's Communists had no thought of awards. They worked persistently and stubbornly, in a daring and innovative fashion, without retreating or allowing themselves respite, deriving strength and confidence from the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the support of the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and the readiness of all the republic's Communists to resolve in practice the tasks set in the resolution.

The speaker went on to say that the program defined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his stay in Tbilisi at the celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia, the program that forms the basis of all the republic party organization's work, is being successfully fulfilled.

Today is a red-letter day in our republic, he noted. But this red-letter day does not obscure the unresolved tasks or our unfinished work and sometimes errors.

E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that the CPSU Central Committee's high awards and high assessments will be yet another powerful stimulus to the further growth and upsurge of the republic and a guarantee that all the Communists will become even more self-critical and will overcome shortcomings with even greater persistence.

The session participants enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

L.U. Chernenko laid wreaths at the monument to V.I. Lenin and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Comrades K.U. Chernenko and E.A. Shevardnadze also took part in the ceremonial opening of Tbilisi's "Mziuri" Young Pioneer camp.

REPORT ON BELORUSSIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM021229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Correspondent I. Novikov report: "Among the Key Tasks: From the Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Minsk -- As already reported, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations in increasing grain and fodder production and ensuring their efficient utilization in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. A report was delivered by V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee, the speaker said, persistently and consistently pursues the 26th party congress' course of further developing agricultural production and ensuring a steady improvement in the Soviet people's prosperity on that basis. A convincing new manifestation of this is to be found in the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on the need to implement radical measures aimed at strengthening the base of grain farming and fodder production.

The key task for Belorussia's working people, it was noted at the plenum, as for the country as a whole, has been and still is to incresae grain production. Grain farming must be made more stable and productive regardless of weather conditions.

The range of fluctuations in yield, it was noted at the plenum, is determined not so much by the weather as by work and the standard of management. This is convincingly confirmed by an analysis of indicators over a number of years....

Thus in the 5 years prior to the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum the average annual yield of grain crops in Belorussia was only 8.4 quintals. Now this threshold of stable grain farming is 150 percent higher. In the 9th and 10th 5-year plans the republic harvested 21.3 quintals of grain per hectare as an annual average. And this not because the climate had improved. It is the result of the implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture, and increased number of cadres and grain growers' professional skill.

And this year has confirmed this evident law. It was not a particularly favorable year. Considerable efforts were required to harvest 19.7 quintals of grain per hectare.

But that is an average indicator. Speakers at the session, including party obkom first secretaries V. Mikulich from Minsk Oblast, L. Kletskov from Grodno, S. Shabashov from Vitebsk and V. Prishchepchik from Mogilev, Yu. Khusainov, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, and others, while drawing attention to the average figures, analyzed in depth the sharp contrasts in yield in different oblasts, rayons and farms. The variations in yield between rayons are about 20 quintals, and variations between farms are more than 30 quintals.

Of course, certain differences in soils, material and technical provisions, the economic state of the farms and the availability of manpower can have some effect, but they are not the most important thing. The plenum participants named many farms and rayons which are located next to each other and have similar conditions but obtain different results. Thus Ostrovetskiy Rayon this year obtained 29.8 quintals per hectare, while neighboring Postavskiy and Myadelskiy rayons obtained 16 and 19.5 quintals respectively.

The same contrast is observed in the republic in the yield of potatoes, fodder crops and industrial crops. The plenum instructed party, soviet and economic organs, scientists and specialists to study its causes in depth and adopt measures to eliminate the laggardness of a large group of rayons and farms and bring the laggards up to the average standard and the average ones up to the standard of the frontrunners. This is one condition of the Food Program's successful implementation.

An important target for the republic's grain farmers in the current 5-year period, it was noted at the plenum, is to raise the average annual gross grain harvest to 7.8-8.1 million tons. This means that a stable yield of 26-27 quintals per hectare must be achieved. The republic has already had crops like this in individual years. It is necessary to establish this level firmly -- that was the conclusion reached by the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate.

V. Ivanov, general director of the Grodno Azot production association, Ye. Kimstach, chairman of Silnitskiy Kolkhoz in Polotskiy Rayon, O. Chizhevskaya, chief agronomist of Nasha Pobeda Kolkhoz in Belynichskiy Rayon; and others spoke of the need to improve land utilization and increase fertility. In particular there was talk of the rational application of fertilizers, improving the utilization of fallow land, improving the structure of sown areas, introducing the correct crop rotations everywhere and putting seed growing on a firm footing.

A network of interfarm specialized seed production associations has been created in the republic. Selection work has been stepped up to some extent. The majority of farms have gone over to the use of zone varieties of seed -- first and second grade, as a rule. The task now is to fill the crop rotations with sowings of clover, peas, lupine and alfalfa.

Crop losses during the harvesting, transportation, storage and processing of grain are still too high. The Kosinskiy and Logoza sovkhozes in Logoyskiy Rayon, where losses amount to between 2.7 and 5-6 quintals of grain per hectare, were cited as examples of a thriftless attitude to grain.

Fodder production problems were examined comprehensively at the plenum. This year for the first time Belorussia is fulfilling the plan for hay, haylage and silage procurement. Gomel Oblast, which has overfulfilled its targets, has distinguished itself particularly. The center of gravity in fodder production is now shifting to quality. One-fourth of the hay, haylage and silage is third grade or not even graded. This is the result of violations of procurement techniques.

Measures are currently being elaborated in the republic to create a material base for the preparation of high quality hay. The question is formulated thus: In the course of the current 5-year plan every farm must build special sheds equipped with active ventilation facilities and create storehouses for haylage, silage and other fodder.

The plenum participants also spoke of improving the cultivation of fodder root crops and corn, increasing the yield from meadows and pastures and ensuring high productivity on irrigated land.

In the republic a large quantity of grain is fed to animals in unprocessed form. Many well-argued complaints were made against the mixed feed industry. The range of mixed feeds is limited and their quality is low. Sovkhoz and interfarm shops for the production of mixed feed stand idle more than they work. Last year their capacities were only 15 percent utilized.

Belorussia's tractor builders have a great influence on technical progress in agriculture. It was noted at the plenum that their work deserves compliments. The people at the tractor plants have established fruitful, creative collaboration with Minsk scientific organizations and with agricultural workers. At the same time it was noted that in the next few years it is incumbent on the tractor builders to do much more, particularly as regards improving the technical standard of the machines produced. The transition to the production of the high-power MTZ-100 tractor must be stepped up.

The plenum demanded more active work by the Gomselmash collective. It must speed up preparations for the production of the complete range of fodder harvesting machines. Production and construction workers were also criticized for the unsatisfactory creation of capacities at the Mogilevselmash. The incomplete utilization of reserves at the Bobruyskfermmash was noted.

The machinery available is not yet used satisfactorily in the republic. Idle time by agricultural machines amounts to 25-30 percent of working time. This is because of a shortage of machine operators, the failure to supply fuel, lubricants and spare parts on time and the poor quality of repair work at the Goskomselkhoztekhinika enterprises. The plenum demanded the more active introduction of progressive forms of utilization of agricultural machines -- the team contract, final product links and so forth.

Many shortcomings, it was stated at the plenum, are associated with cadres' poor executive discipline and the weak control and verification of execution. The people guilty of this must not go unremarked; we must be more exacting toward them.

The plenum expressed confidence that working people in the republic's cities and villages will mark the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with shock work and will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic might of our great multinational motherland and implementing the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

ZIONIST INCITEMENT OF SOVIET JEWS VIEWED

PM021413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 6

[A. Kostrov article: "Uninvited Guests"]

[Text] The hackneyed propaganda descriptions of Israel as a "flowering garden" and society of "universal prosperity" have now disappeared from the Israeli mass media. The depressing forecasts for economic development, the huge foreign debt of 19 billion [as published], the steady rise in prices, the corruption, crime and prostitution are now being spoken of with alarm in the press, the Knesset, the synagogues and the clubs of the ruling party and the opposition parties.

"The slump that the country has been experiencing in recent years in the spheres of the economy and social life has resulted in a general feeling which can be expressed in these words: 'We are up to our ears in mud.'" This is the frank admission of Yair Tsaban, one of the leaders of the Mapam Party. Thus, for hundreds of thousands of people who have become Israeli citizens, the Zionist "ideal" has in practice turned out to be a total collapse of their hopes. The myths of a "worldwide Jewish nation" and of the "sacred duty to return to Zion" have led the country into an impasse. "The percentage of poverty has trebled over the past 3 years.... Israel has taken first place in the world in terms of the level of inflation," the Russian-language magazine FORUM, which is published in the country, states, citing Central Statistical Bureau data.

The Zionist myth of the "Jewish state" as a "holy alliance of people in spirit, faith and blood" who will live not knowing what social inequality is, in "fraternal unity and mutual love, as equals among equals," has also become tarnished and rather delapidated.

Asher Izrael, leader of the Repatriates Department at the Educational and Culture Center of the Union of Israeli Trade Unions, anxiously admits: "We have achieved the consumer society, the society of violence. No wonder that sector which cannot adapt to this atmosphere feels alienated and frequently asks this question: Is this the country in which I want to live?"

The country's present leadership has been forced to admit that Israel's human resources are threatened with exhaustion. Only a year or two ago the vociferous statements about a high wave of newcomers yielded to anxious reflections on the "ninth wave" of flight from the country and the sharp drop in immigration. This is why the Zionists are continuing to lure into the Israeli trap others seeking after happiness misled by refined propaganda generously subsidized by certain services.

Absolutely everything is utilized. Hundreds of Zionist organizations in Israel and across the ocean are engaged in such activity. The activity of the majority of them is directed against the USSR and the socialist community countries. There is, for example, the so-called "National Conference in Defense of Soviet Jews." It was set up in 1970 on the basis of 34 Zionist organizations. Its chairman was the well-known anti-Soviet Stanley Louel, who was replaced by Theodore Mann, a Zionist leader of still more extreme rightwing views. Caught redhanded in the USSR with Zionist literature, the addresses and names of persons of interest to the American special services and instructions for renegades who had agreed to provide slanderous and tendentious material for pittances, some of T. Mann's emissaries disclosed some secrets both to their boss and to his sabotage center.

The headquarters of the "national conference" is in New York. All its dirty deeds are directed by an executive committee consisting of 11 Zionists in T. Mann's special confidence. The program of subversive activity against the USSR drawn up by them is as follows: to gather slanderous materials discrediting the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy, to carry out mass anti-Soviet actions in the United States -- demagogic "protest" demonstrations against concluding trade deals with our country, against continuing arms reduction talks and against performances by creative collectives -- and also to put pressure on the Zionist and pro-Israeli lobby in the U.S. Congress and Administration.

The leaders of the "national conference" cooperate closely with all ultraright U.S. forces, acting as a united front with them in support of toughening up the policy toward the USSR. The "national conference" program also defines clearly the chief task in infiltrating Zionist emissaries into the USSR -- to fan nationalist sentiments among Soviet citizens and to encourage them to set up nationalist formations under cover of circles for the study of the ancient Jewish Hebrew language, various kinds of seminars -- religious, scientific, philosophical -- and clubs for meeting and exchanging opinions.

Numerous facts, including materials confiscated from "national conference" emissaries Eugene Gold, Sheila Goldstein, Jules Lippert, Jozef Pupko, Allan Gold, Mirna Shinbaum, Harold Grinberg, Ernest Kann, Harold Levin, Ritasyu and Harry Charlztein, Ekhavi Sheindlin, William Aron and others, during attempts to smuggle them across the border, convincingly attest that all these "circles" and "clubs" are just figleaves covering up illegal actions. And it is not by chance that Zionists dream of turning these formations into their own strongpoints in the USSR and making them mouthpieces of reactionary ideology.

While inciting individual Societ citizens of Jewish nationality to illegal activities, the Zionist provocateurs initiate far from everyone who gets caught in their nets into their perfidious plans. One of the letters of instruction secretly smuggled over the border to an "agent" in Leningrad defines these plans as follows: "Most importantly -- make a fuss about anything, and as loudly as possible. Dont' wait for the details about why soneone has been refused a visa. Say everywhere and tell us at the first opportunity that the refusal is illegal and inhuman because the one who wanted to emigrate is gravely ill and half-starving and would like to die only in Israel.... Do your best to encourage people to apply to emigrate, but advise the applicant to avoid obtaining official permission for as long as possible. If they are dismissed from their job or their discriminatory measures are taken against them, and if they themselves leave work or merit punishment for some reason, this will only benefit our cause.... The West could regard your silence as reluctance to act."

Zionist centers have infrequent and cautious recourse to written instructions of this sort, it is true. To judge by the number of "envoys" of the aforesaid "national conference" caught redhanded in the USSR, its chiefs gamble more on the "live" propaganda of Zionism, on direct contacts with preplanned "targets."

These visitors included Harold Grinberg and his wife Eileen. They arrived in the USSR from the United States to "take a look" at Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. For what purpose? Their notebooks contained dozens of addresses against which stood the instruction that they were to hand over what had been smuggled in and obtain what had been prepared for them. The couple was also to have instructive talks (what information about the USSR is awaited on the other side of the ocean), and this must be done before the arrival of the next Zionist visitor.

The Grinbergs really displayed the endurance of marathon runners. Their visits to addresses of interest to the "national conference," as well as the U.S. special services, continued from the first to the last day of their individual tourist permit. It seemed to them that success was reliably ensured. It was already in the bag or, rather, in a bag with a false bottom, in the indefatigable Harold's shoes and in the tireless Eileen's most intimate toilet articles.

"Victory" slipped from their grasp at the very end -- in the Sheremetyevo customs office. Its employees discovered in Grinberg's footwear and in his wife's things films of copies of texts of slanderous fabrications about the USSR and the names and addresses of persons with whom it was worth maintaining contact in the future or, in other words, continuing the "work". But probably the most valuable and unexpected thing was hidden in the bag with the false bottom. Later specialists produced their conclusion: The article found there with photographs, diagrams and charts was devoted to problems of nuclear physics....

The Grinbergs had just enough energy left after their tour to create a scandal in the customs office -- the most veritable hooliganistic scandal. The failure of the mission of the Grinbergs and other emissaries of the "national conference," however, did not cool its leaders' anti-Soviet ardor.

After a while the infiltration of emissaries into our country once again became more frequent. Thus, Constance Smuckler, a functionary of the aforesaid Zionist organization, was arrested at Pulkovo airport with ideological contraband. Like the Grinbergs, the "tourist" Smuckler was also "working" flat out, as the saying goes. She did not allow herself a minute's rest. She invariably replied with a brief and expressive "no" to the kind offers of Intourist employees to visit world-famous museums and theaters and see the sights of the capital and the city on the Neva.

On the other hand, Smuckler at once found a common language with those for whose sake she had crossed the ocean -- the renegades who supply the West with slanderous fabrications about the Soviet Union. Photographed by her on film and recorded on a portable tape recorder, they were confiscated from Smuckler during customs inspection in just the same way as had happened several years ago to her husband, the chairman of the "national conference" branch in Philadelphia.

One of the "national conference's" latest visitors was Jerry Goodman, its executive director himself. As befits the organizer of provocations, he thought out his trip to the USSR down to the smallest detail. Goodman provided himself with a tape recorder which even an experienced person would not distinguish from a notebook and with miniature cassettes which would be adequate to record all the names and addresses printed in both the Moscow and Leningrad telephone directories. He worked purposefully, knowing that a certain Ye. Lein, for example, had been convicted in Leningrad. He had been punished under an article which had nothing to do with his beliefs, for actions which are strictly prosecuted by law in any state -- for resisting guardians of public order in the execution of their official duties.

Lein, a man with higher education, resisted like a downright hooligan: He kicked a militiaman. Both witnesses and medical expert opinion confirmed that this was precisely how it had been. The people's court treated the criminal humanely, giving him a suspended sentence of 2 years' imprisonment with compulsory labor. You might wonder: What does the transatlantic Zionist organization care about this conflict of Lein's with the law? What right does it have to interfere in the decision of a court in a sovereign state?

These elementary questions did not trouble the Zionist emissary. The fanning of the myth about the persecution of Jews in the USSR on the basis of such "facts" is the foundation for the majority of Zionism's ideological diversions against our country and its provocative campaigns. And so they launched a "canard" -- Lein had been punished not for a criminal offense but merely for being a Jew by nationality -- all the more so as similar slanderous information had already been concocted in connection with the case of Moscow resident B. Chernobylskiy. He, too, had resisted the organs of public order and been sentenced to 1 year's detention in a general-regime correctional labor colony.

Goodman was seeking just such "sensations" about the "violation of human rights" in the USSR. Otherwise he would not have gone to people who, flattered by such great attention from the "transatlantic protector," painted a colorful picture of the "violence" against Lein. Skilled at falsifications, Goodman asked for illustrative material. He was shown photographs from the courtroom: Lein standing between two militiamen, and with his hands behind his back in another photograph. Goodman was satisfied with this and intended to fly to Stockholm from Pulkovo airport. In addition to the photographs which he obtained, there was something else in his baggage. That "something" gave him no rest and prompted him to seek any loophole to deceive the customs workers.

The clock hand stood still: 0830. The aircraft was to take off at 0900 precisely. The Intourist employees were run off their legs. The time for customs inspection was past, but there was still no sign of Goodman.

It was as though he had vanished into thin air, although they had warned him to hurry and not move away from the baggage inspection counter. Goodman's behavior had alerted the customs officials. Their professional gaze did not miss either the nervousness of the tall gentleman with a red beard or his hasty transfer of a package to one of his fellow citizens.

The aircraft took off for Stockholm without Goodman. His manipulations in transferring the package to one of the foreign tourists had prompted the customs service to inspect the baggage more carefully.

The suspicions were justified. Even a cursory look at the materials confiscated from his baggage in accordance with the law left no doubt as to the purpose for which the "tourist," the selfsame New York Zionist Goodman, had come to our country. A natural and, I would like to think, a very instructive finale....

SWEDISH PAPER ON UNREST, REPRESSION IN ESTONIA

PM031027 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Oct 82 p 4

[Ulo Ignats article: "Protest Wave in Estonia Against Russification Policy"]

[Text] The unrest in Estonia continues. It has been possible to confirm from several independent sources, including sources close to the local government, that police had to be used against young people singing in connection with the 350th anniversary of Tartu.

After the end of the official ceremonial program in the town hall square in Tartu around 1,000 young people remained behind. They sang the unofficial national athem "Mu Isamaa On Minu Arm" [My Fatherland Is My Longing] and various revolutionary songs, this time directed against the local government.

Since the songs in themselves are not forbidden it was difficult for the police to intervene. At length the police tired of the provocations and told the young people to leave the square. When giving this order for the third time they also warned that "other measures" would otherwise be adopted. However, it does not seem that there were as many young people as was first reported, and the military was not called in.

On 19 September, a jubilee flag was hauled down from one of the university's flagpoles and a blue, white and black Estonian flag from the period of independence hoisted in its place.

From being a pretty quiet corner of the Soviet Union up to the end of the seventies, Estonia has now become a real center of unrest.

Something of a starting shot was the appeal by 45 Balts on the 40th anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in August 1979. Then followed a series of appeals, one after another: in defense of various human rights compaigners, against the 1980 Olympics, against the invasion of Afghanistan.

In the summer of 1980 there were disturbances in connection with the enormous song festival in Tallinn with its hundreds of thousands of participants. In September and October there were outbreaks of unrest among young people in all major Estonian cities. Forty officially approved cultural workers, including a dozen or so party members, stood up in the young people's defense and criticized the policy of Russification.

During 1981 there were protests in connection with football and handball matches, and prior to 1 December a call came for the first organized workers' strike in the history of the Soviet Union. At least three Estonians were arrested in connection with that appeal.

In the spring of 1982 news of a further appeal reached the West from Estonia; around 20 Balts appealed for support for the idea that the Baltic republics should also form part of the Nordic nuclear-freeze zone.

At a song festival for school children the public sang several patriotic songs before the police were able to disperse them.

In the spring of 1982 it was suddenly announced that the Estonian cultural journal SIRP JA VASAR was to be closed. A little later the authorities announced that six other journals and newspapers would be no longer be sold abroad.

These publications have now again been released to subscribers abroad. And it has also been announced that SIRP JA VASAR will not now be closed. It is unclear why there has been such confusion. In late spring the Soviet Central Committee criticized the cultural journals published in the country. At around the same time Estonian KGB Chief Avgust Pork was replaced by Karl Yefromovich Kortelaynen, who comes from the Ingermanland region. It is possible that these two events contributed to the confusion.

However, it is clear that since 1 September Estonians have been forbidden to take books on foreign visits. Nor are they allowed to send more than six books abroad a year, and even then they must have special persmission for each volume from the arts exports authority.

It is also symptomatic that the drastic cuts in the Soviet Union's telephone traffic with the West began with a "technical breakdown" in Estonia -- before the 1 December strike last year.

There is also more widespread jamming of foreign radio transmissions in Estonia. Swedish radio's Russian transmissions are also being affected, something unusual in the past.

Estonian scientists and cultural workers are finding it increasingly difficult to get exit visas for foreign conferences and congresses.

Very recently the Estonian evening newspaper OEHTULEHT went on the attack against Finnish television, which was said to be targeting transmitters so that Estonian television viewers would be able to see the Finnish programs. It is only in Estonia that Soviet citizens are regularly able to follow Western television transmissions. For this reason the Estonians are the Soviet people best informed about events in the rest of the world.

It is obvious that the authorities have connected the unrest with contacts with foreign countries. Over the above these contacts there are the 170,000 Finns visiting the Estonian capital, Tallinn, every year. A logical next step in the cutback in foreign contacts would be a reduction in these trips.

But it is possible that such reductions would make too large a hole in foreign currency income, which is of course needed to buy Western technology and food...

BRIEFS

BOOK OF CPSU DOCUMENTS -- The 145th volume of the collection entitled "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union as Presented in the Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Plenums of the Central Committee" has been published. It contains party documents of the period June 1980 to November 1981. As is stressed in the preface to the publication, the main historical event of that time was the 26th CPSU Congress. The documents show that immediately after the congress, the CPSU Central Committee, developing and continuing its policy, undertook great organizational work in the implementation of the directives of the congress. The publication was prepared for press by the Institute of Marxist-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee under the general editorialship of Comrades Chernenko and Yegorov. The collection is published by the Politicheskaya Literatura publishing house. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Nov 82 LD]

BREZHNEV PRAISES FARM WORKERS ON GRAIN SALES

LD021736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Agricultural workers in Krasnodar Kray have overfulfilled the plan for sales of grain to the state. According to the figures of the USSR CSA 4,203,000 tons of grain have reached procurement points and processing enterprises in the kray. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated the Kuban growers on this remarkable labor victory.

In greetings addressed to the Krasnodar Kraykom, the Executive Committee of the kray Soviet of People's Deputies and all working people of the kray, he says that this is a worthy gift to the homeland on the eve of a glorious jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. The successes which have been achieved are the result of the selfless labor and persistent struggle by the kray's agricultural workers to use land, equipment and fertilizer efficiently and to introduce industrial technology and progressive forms of labor organization. It is gratifying to note that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Kuban are firmly on the path of high-yield agriculture, steadfastly improving the quality of agricultural produce. This year with its complicated weather conditions state resources have received more than 1.5 million tons of grain, of strong and valuable wheat, more than 500,000 tons of rice and 780,000 tons of corn, including 280,000 tons of high-quality [sortovoy] and hybrid seed.

Comrade Brezhnev cordially congratulated the kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, leaders and specialists of farms and of the collective of the procurement and transport organizations and in industrial enterprises, workers in the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and all workers on their deserved labor victory.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed certainty that they will continue to increase production of agricultural and livestock produce and do everything possible to obtain a high yield next year, to ensure the organized wintering of the cattle and a successful year by industry and other branches of the national economy.

Comrade Brezhnev wished the working people of Krasnodar Kray new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in implementing the Food Program of the country.

WEATHER, CROP STATUS FOR MID-OCTOBER REPORTED

PM011555 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 2

[Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports:" "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] For the greater part of the 10-day period primarily warm weather prevailed in Moldavia, Belorussia, the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem, North Caucasus and Volga Regions. The daytime air temperature was 18-24 degrees -- 25-30 degrees in the Crimea, the North Caucasus and the south of the Volga Region, and 14-16 degrees in Belorussia. There was a considerable drop in temperature at the end of the period.

It was cold in the northern half of the USSR's European territory at the beginning and end of the 10-day period.

In Moldavia, the western Ukraine, the North Caucasus Region, the south of the Volga Region and the greater part of the Urals Region there was no precipitation, or amounts did not exceed 10 mm.

The most substantial precipitation of 35-70 mm (more than 70 mm in places) fell in the course of 4-8 days in the central oblasts of the Donetsk-Dnepr region, in the Central Chernozem, the east of the Central Region and the west of the Volga-Vyatka Region.

Vegatation of winter grain crops ceased in Lithuania, Latvia, northern Belorussia, the Northwest Region, the greater part of the central Don-Volga-Vyatka regions and the north of the Urals Region. Plants were at the third leaf and tillering stage. In southern Belorussia, the northern Ukraine, the Central Chernozem, the north of the Volga Region and the south of the Urals Region conditions were good for winter grain crops to take root and develop. Winter crops sown in August and in the first 10 days of September were at the tillering stage, while those sown later were at the shooting and third leaf stage.

In Moldavia and the North Caucasus winter crops were at the third leaf and shooting stage, while the number of rayons of Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays they are tillering.

Cold weather prevailed in East Siberia, but it was very warm in the Central Asian republics. The daytime air temperature was 26-30 degrees, 31-33 degrees in Turkmenia and southwest Tajikstan, and 23-27 degrees in the valleys of Kirghizia. At the beginning of the 10-day period, however, slight frosts were recorded there (minus 1 degree), falling to minus 6 degrees in Kirghizia. Rain fell in Tashkent, Dzhizak, Syr-Darya and Samarkand Oblasts. Conditions for harvesting cotton were favorable in southern Central Asia and the Fergana Valley, and satisfactory in the remaining regions.

RSFSR CSA DATA ON FIELD WORK REPORTED

LD022310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that final field work is being completed in the republic. Gennadiy Ivanovich Beglov, deputy chief of the Main Directorate of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, commenting on the data, has pointed out that rice had been almost completely harvested by the beginning of this week. Sugar beets are still to be harvested on 50,000 hectares. Farms of Belgorod and Voronezh Oblasts are completing the threshing of corn. Corn harvesting is also being carried out in Povolzhye and North Caucasus.

Sunflowers have been harvested on almost 2 million hectares. Progress in harvesting this crop in Penza, Saratov and some other Povolzhye Oblasts and in Lipetsk Oblast causes concern to specialists. A total of three-quarters of soybean sowings, a valuable high-protein fodder crop, has been harvested. Soybean harvesting continues in the Far East. Farms of the southern regions are still sowing winter crops. The sowing of grain crops has been completed on 250,000 hectares during last week. The pace of autumn plowing has noticeably increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, as before, there is a delay in carrying out of this work in Yaroslav, Kostroma and Ivanovo Oblasts.

RECORD SNOWFALL HITS ISSYK-KUL, KIRGHIZIA

PM021423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 6

[Correspondent V. Shirokov report: "This Treacherous Snow"]

[Text] Frunze, 28 Oct -- For almost the whole of October dry, sunny weather prevailed on Issyk-Kul, as is normal at this time of year for the inhabitants of the shores of this high mountain lake. But then in the evening of 25 October snowflakes started whirling above the blue waters. In the calm, quiet, windless conditions there was nothing alarming about this at first.

But the snowfall grew stronger all the time and lasted a day, then another, then a third without any break at all.

For the whole length of the 70 km from Tamchi to Semenovka, dozens of cars and buses came to a standstill. The snowdrifts in the settlements first covered bushes, then fences, then came up to window level. According to meteorologists the depth of the snow cover in the city of Cholpon-Ata -- the resort capital of Issyk-Kul -- reached 130 cm, while in the region of the village of Chon-Sary-Oy it was 2 meters deep in places. A snowfall like this has never before been recorded in all the years of the Kirghiz Meteorological Service's existence.

More than 100 flocks of sheep were cut off from the farms' central farmsteads and communications with them were severed. The Issyk-Kulskiy Raykom set up a headquarters for combating the natural disaster and bulldozers, tractors, cross-country vehicles and trucks carrying fuel were sent to the disaster region from Przhevalsk and Rybachiy. But not even powerful graders were able to cope with the accumulations of wet, dense snow.

Detachments of volunteer skiers set off to make contact with herdsmen cut off by the snow in remote regions. Baking flat cakes was organized to supply the population with bread, since the trucks could not get through to the bakeries. Doctors set off on their rounds literally through snow tunnels and deep paths.

The whole republic responded to the alarm. Helicopters flew from Frunze to supply the herdsmen with food and fodder for the flocks. A commission was created and is coordinating assistance to Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon, which is held captive by the snow.

KIRGHIZ FARMS FACE FODDER WINTERING PROBLEM

PM011007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Correspondent V. Shirokov report under the rubric "Livestock Raising -- A Shock Front": "Be Prepared Before the Bad Weather Comes"]

[Excerpt] Kirghizia -- There are leading farms in all parts of Kirghizia. But alongside them are farms where there is barely enough fodder for half the winter period. The Put k Kommunizma Kolkhoz and the Thaelmann Sovkhoz in Kalininskiy Rayon and the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in At-Bashinskiy Rayon have done badly in providing themselves with fodder. The winter ration for animals in Batkenskiy, Lyaylyakskiy and Alayskiy Rayons will be very meager. Here, too, they are hoping for help from elsewhere.

Concern is also aroused by the fact that the fodder is not high quality everywhere. According to the republic agrochemicals laboratory, Kalininskiy Rayon has 31 percent low-grade haylage, while Keminskiy Rayon has 71 percent. More than one-fourth of the vitamin grass meal produced in Chuyskiy Rayon is of poor quality. In the republic as a whole checks have revealed that about 27 percent of the haylage is low-grade.

Not enough attention is devoted to monitoring fodder quality. For instance, in Issyk-Kul Oblast only 1.6 percent of the hay and 2.1 percent of silage had been tested by the beginning of October. Of course, this makes it difficult to make up the rations. The result is overexpenditure on fodder and more costly produce.

Winter will also punish those who delay the preparation of livestock quarters. And unfortunately there are many. A check carried out by people's controllers in Moskovskiy Rayon, for instance, showed that on Engels Kolkhoz there is not even a schedule for repairing the livestock units, while on the Ak-Su Sovkhoz the cowshed is not ready. In the rayon as a whole they have hardly begun renewing the sheep pens.

Rural construction workers have not met their targets. For instance, the Issyk-Kuloblselstroy Trust had commissioned quarters for 4,800 head of sheep by the end of September, as against the planned 10,400.

And in the republic as a whole not many more than half the planned 850 sheep pens have been commissioned.

The republic's party and soviet organs have now taken up the matter actively. They are devoting particular attention to livestock units. In addition, 19 cultural and economic centers, 70 trading posts, 68 Red study corners, 15 movies projectors, libraries, baths and communications networks have been prepared for work. Agitation trains are preparing to leave for the wintering places.

The vast majority of fodder preparation shops, kitchens and areas and units for the thermal processing of straw in the republic have been repaired. At meetings and conferences of livestock unit workers to discuss the conditions for competition among stockmen many shepherds and herdsmen have decided to make fuller use of natural pasture in the winter too. This initiative is supported by party raykoms and obkoms.

Seeking to contribute to the successful implementation of the Food Program, Kirghizia's stockmen have sold the state more meat, milk and wool compared with the same period last year. It is necessary to do everything possible to prevent a drop in the productivity of livestock units and bring the livestock out into the pastures in spring in good condition.

WEST KAZAKHSTAN FODDER, WATER SITUATION

PM011123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by "PRAVDA spot-check team" M. Kan, of Guryev Oblast agricultural administration zootechnician; N. Makhmudov, Kzyl-Orda Oblast People's Control Committee inspector; Zh. Konyrbayev, Mangyshlak Obkom instructor; and Yu. Kirinitsiyanov, PRAVDA correspondent under the rubic "Stockraising -- A Shock Front": "Winter Will Be When the Impact Is Felt"]

[Excerpts] West Kazakhstan -- The majority of fodder shops are working in Mangyshlak Oblast, but in Kzyl-Orda Oblast it is a different picture. According to the plan some 61 fodder shops should be ready for winter, but by no means all are "in operation." The leaders of the 50 Let SSR and Yenbekshiy Sovkhozes plead a shortage of resources, but quite often this is merely an excuse. For the machine operators of the Gigant Kolkhoz and the Kirov Sovkhoz are also engaged in harvesting rice. However, specialists have begun courses here for fodder shop workers and master adjusters are testing the equipment in good time.

In Guryev Oblast, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with good fodder shops have become schools for advanced experience. Competition among fodder procurement workers and stockraisers for the best utilization of fodder stocks is being mounted increasingly broadly here.

It was a dry summer in Aktyubinsk Oblast, but over 800,000 tons of coarse fodder still have been procured. If we take last year's stocks into account we can say confidently that winter is nothing to be afraid of. Neighboring stockraisers in Uralsk Oblast as yet have laid in less hay than required. The situation is especially poor in Priuralskiy Rayon. Its farms are provided with equipment and manpower, and yet there is a fodder shortage.

Livestock need not only a good feed ration, but also reliable shelter and normal conditions for stockraisers' work. However, as a spot-check showed, premises are not being prepared satisfactorily in many palces. A stock raising complex on the Kirov Sovkhoz in Guryev Oblast is being built by the "slow construction" method. The handover deadline has long since expired. M. Yakovlev, chief of mobile mechanized Column 903, and K. Tugelbayev, manager of the Guryevselstroy trust, give the standard reply: There is not enough timber. Oblast agricultural administration specialists who visited the site noticed something else -- a low level of labor discipline. Construction materials, including timber, are being used.

In the harsh local conditions water has always been synonomous with life. Wherever there are streams and wells, flocks of sheep are to found. The Kotelnikovskiy Sovkhoz, the Krasnogorskiy stud farm and the Berlikskiy breeding plant in Urals Oblast are located in a semidesert area far from rivers, But there are no complaints there about water shortages. Moisture is not expended aimlessly, but is kept in special trenches and closed reservoirs. This store also feeds underground sources. In Guryev Oblast there are 7.5 million hectares of pastureland, making it possible to keep many more sheep. But one-third of this land is "not in use" -- it has not been irrigated. At the same time pastureland where there are wells is overloaded and its productivity declining.

The wells on the sheep pastures have two bosses. They are built by land reclamation workers, but repair is the responsibility of the Kazglavselkhozvodosnabzheniye. As a result there are frequent misunderstandings.

Perhaps it is possible to join forces? The partners as yet have not reached a common opinion in this regard. The agroindustrial associations being created in the oblasts will have to give their opinion here. However, winter will not wait. Local party, soviet and economic organs must see to it in good time that each flock has fodder, water and reliable shelter.

ODESSA KOLKHOZ CHIEF ON FODDER SUCCESSES

PM291031 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 October in the Morning Edition publishes on page 1 a 1,300-word article under the rubric "Stock Raising -- a Shock Front:" entitled "Irrigated Land Works for Livestock Units; How We Obtain More Fodder From Less Land" by Ye. Stepanenko, chairman of the Dimitrov Kolkhoz in Tatarbunarskiy Rayon, Odessa Oblast, The author explains how by "a process of trial and error" the kolkhoz has secured both a quantitative and qualitative improvement in fodder production by means of intensive use of the land, much of which is irrigated, and effective use of rape and late-summer crops, corn and various mixtures -- especially peas and oats — and alfalfa. Stress is placed on the role of a flexible system of material incentives.

BRIEFS

UZBEK CEREAL HARVEST -- Harvesting is continuing in full swing in the agricultural fields in the Uzbek SSR. Since harvesting began, grain and vegetable growers have sold 3 million tons of cereal crops and over 3 million tons of different varieties of vegetables to the state. The permanent (?committee) set up by the state for the purchase and sale of agricultural products is helping farmers to make significant profits for the farmers. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Oct 82 GF]

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST -- According to the information given to our correspondent by the Uzbek Ministry of Agriculture, the republic's cottongrowers have sold 5 million tons of cotton to the state to date. Over 35,000 cotton harvesting machines worked in cotton fields in the course of the current season. Our cottongrowers are endeavoring to harvest 6 million tons of cotton in the course of the current season. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 Oct 82 GF]

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1419 REPORTED 2 NOVEMBER

LD021536 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1419.

The sputnik carries on board scientific equipment meant for the continuation of exploration of outer space.

The sputnik was put into orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution 89.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 290 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 216 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees.

Besides scientific equipment the sputnik carries a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radio telemetric system for relaying to the ground information about the work of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordination and computing centre is processing incoming information.

PROGRESS 16 DOCKS WITH SPACE COMPLEX 2 NOV

LD021540 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- The unmanned cargo spaceship Progress 16 has docked to the orbital manned space complex Salyut 7 -- Soyuz T-7 at 16 hours 22 minutes Moscow time today.

The mutual search, approach, mooring and docking were carried out on commands from the Flight Control Centre and by the on-board automatic systems. The mooring and docking processes were controlled by the orbital crew -- Cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev. The cargo ship has been docked to the station's engine compartment.

Progress 16 has delivered to the orbit fuel for the station's joint engine system, equipment, apparatuses, materials for research and the vital needs of the crew, and mail.

According to the crew's reports and telemetric data, the on-board systems of the research complex Salyut 7 -- Soyuz T-7 -- Progress 16 are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are feeling well.

GORSHKOV SPEAKS AT MEETING ON NAVY-KOMSOMOL TIES

PM011309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Correspondent report: "60 Years of Komsomol Patronage of the Navy!"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Lenin Komsomol's patronage of the navy was held at the central academic theater of the Soviet Army yesterday. The meeting was opened by B. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Those assembled enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

B. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, noted that since the time when the Komsomol took up patronage of the navy on the great Lenin's advice in 1922, the remarkable traditions of this mass patriotic movement have constantly strengthened and developed. Many thousands of young men have joined the navy on Komsomol passes, made a tremendous contribution to increasing the defense might of the land of the soviets and contributed more than one glorious chapter to the combat annals of the USSR Armed Forces. Patronage of the navy has become one of the Lenin Komsomol's most important tasks and an effective form of heroic and patriotic education of Soviet young people and of preparing them for military service.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, stressed that Komsomol patronage of the navy has a beneficial influence on the resolution of all the crucial tasks facing naval seamen.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov presented the Komsomol Central Committee with a commemorative Red Banner of the Navy Military Council as a symbol of the friendship between the Komsomol and the navy.

Retired Adm N. Kharlamov and Vice Adm (ret) G. Shchedrin, former commander of the legendary submarine S-56, spoke of the courage and valor of naval seamen. Shipwright and fitter N. Sirotka spoke of the labor victories of today's young people. Those present were greeted warmly by students of the military-patriotic young seamen's clubs.

Fleet Adm V. Kasatonov presented a group of draftees from Moscow with their Komsomol passes to the navy.

The meeting was attended by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Adm A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Fleet Adm G. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Adm P. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate; Fleet Adm N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the navy; Komsomol Central Committee secretaries; members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau; chiefs of the sports and mass defense work departments of union republic Komsomol central committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms; generals and admirals and veterans of the fleet and the Komsomol.

Those present unanimously adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.